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ECONOMIC, TRADE COOPERATION WITH SOUTH KOREA TO BE BOOSTED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 29 Sep 83 p 10

[Article: "Indonesia and ROK agree to increase trade and economic cooperation"]

[Text] After signing the document of agreement with South Korea on Tuesday Minister of Mines and Energy Prof Dr. Subroto told the press that Indonesia and the ROK had agreed to increase trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Cooperation was put into effect by the agreement of 24 April 1971. The increase in cooperation includes the need for periodic meetings of the coordinating committee for LNG contracts, the possibility of long-term Indonesian crude oil exports and an increase in the production of coal.

Indonesia suggested at the meeting of the Indonesia-ROK Trade and Economic Commission, which met on 26 and 27 September that coal briquet development be instituted so that the public could reap the benefits. In addition, small mines scattered throughout Indonesia should be developed in the best possible way. The ROK's help was needed here because they had had experience in developing a sedimentation process for small mines.

South Korea's Minister of Energy and Energy Resources, Suh Sang Chul, expressed the need for cooperation in areas other than energy. The two countries have developed mutually beneficial cooperation. This has been possible because of a strong desire for it and the growth of mutual trust.

The success of trade and economic cooperation in 1983 was assured due to a long-term contract for the sale of LNG. The ROK and Indonesia had signed a 20-year contract for the sale of two million tons a year; initial shipments are scheduled for the beginning of 1986.

"We hope that economic cooperation between Indonesia and South Korea can be broadened, not only in the field of energy but also in other endeavors. We hope that what we have achieved up to now becomes the best and most mutually beneficial method of cooperation between developing countries," said Sun Sang Chul.

Coal Exports

The development of coal briquettes (the part of coal which is discarded in the production process) for household fuel is intended to fill the need for an alternative source of energy. Diversifying energy sources by means of coal briquettes can produce economies in the use of petroleum.

Coal continues to have good prospects for development and it can be found in various parts of Indonesia. Besides being useful for domestic energy needs, coal, as a mining commodity in addition to oil, can be exported to other countries.

Director General of the Coal Mining Company (PN Tambang Batubara) Eng Achmad Prijono mentioned that Indonesia exported more than 103,000 tons of coal in 1982 and that the target for 1983 was 150,000 tons.

"I'm optimistic that the target for coal exports can be reached even though as of the end of September it had only reached 83,000 tons," said Achmat Prijono.

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FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN RESETTLEMENT AREAS INVITED

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Article: "Foreign capital invited to invest in resettlement areas"]

[Text] The government will invite foreign and domestic private capital to invest in resettlement areas in the framework of regional development. The first period of development will last for eight years, three years of development by the Department of Resettlement, and then five years by the regional government. Investment will primarily be directed to processing and marketing what the settlers produce. It is expected that these plans can begin during the fourth Five-Year Plan.

Minister of Resettlement Martono revealed this in Jakarta yesterday after adjourning the meeting of National Consultation for Resettlement which has been taking place since 26 September.

Sumatra

Martono also took this opportunity to state that general resettlement to Sumatra should be reduced and that the island should be reserved for self-supporting and local resettlement.

In addition, communication has improved between resettlement sites in eastern Indonesia and self-supporting and local resettlement will increasingly be shifted to these eastern provinces. Riau Province, South Sumatra, has also begun to close up as an area of general resettlement. It will shift to the Mamuju Resettlement Project. The role of the Governor/ Regional Head (KDH) will become more prominent in handling self-supporting and local resettlement.

"Presidential Decision (Keppres) No. 26/78 will be changed. There will be more direction, coordination and command. Actually, this problem was mentioned in this presidential decision, but it was only alluded to. The relevant Governor/KDH will have a more functional role," said the minister.

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FAILURE OF EXPORT CROPS REHABILITATION PROJECT DISCUSSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 5

[Article: "Dr Parlindungan: PRPTE is a total failure"]

[Text] The Export Crops Rehabilitation Project (PRPTE), which aimed at rehabilitating small-holders' plantations, has totally failed. The Smallholders' Nuclear Estates project (PIR-Bun), a program for forming new rice fields and so forth, has had almost the same fate.

Prof A. P. Parlindungan, an expert in agricultural law and President of North Sumatra University, stated his opinion at the Seminar on the Future of Indonesian Plantations held in Jakarta yesterday. This seminar, which was sponsored by the Indonesian Agricultural Economics Organization (PERHEPI) will continue until tomorrow.

Actually, all such projects are worth developing in order to increase nonoil export commodities, and we can see that farmers were participating in these agricultural projects. It's too bad that all these projects are not based on firm legislation and directions on how to carry them out. No philosophy has developed for them yet so that certain people use them for speculation and manipulation. "Those who put these projects into effect have no understanding of their tasks and responsibilities," he said.

Political Influence

The development of plantations is mentioned in the same breath as forestry, fisheries and livestock in the Main Outlines of National Direction (GBHN) of 1983. Because of World War II the acreage of Indonesian plantations has decreased, due to economic and political forces. In fact, this situation is protected by Emergency Legislation 8/1954 which gives the tiller of the soil the opportunity to own the land.

Because this problem was not completely solved before the 1960's excesses still exist today. In fact, based on that law farmers are still laying claim to the plantation land which they farm.

Parlindungan said that there is another problem in North Sumatra. The Governor/Regional Head decided to distribute the approximately 9000 hectares of

Plantation IX, Inc. before the 1982 elections. Due to lack of preparation this policy, known as the Tilling Permit Project (SIM), caused much manipulation and many problems such as duplicate SIM's, a SIM without land and land without a SIM.

Because of their political purposes those in power forgot good and orderly regulations. Nibbling away at plantation land is still happening everywhere, and illegally occupied land either isn't cultivated at all or is used in a marginal way.

Must be Free of Interference

In the up-coming fourth Five-Year Plan, according to Parlindungan, the government has decided to create about 150,000 hectares of new plantations. Regulations to protect this plantation land against gangs and illegal occupation such as has happened up to now should have been written by now.

So that such incidents are not repeated experts in agricultural law have suggested that the government repeal Emergency Legislation 8/1954 immediately. Farmers tilling plantation land should be given land or moved elsewhere by local or general resettlement programs.

Parlindungan emphasized that land use should not deviate from the goals of land reform stated in the Basic Agricultural Laws (UUPA). He reminded us that the UUPA itself laid a general basis and is related to the role of Long-Lease Rights (HGU) for plantation development.

Article 28 of the UUPA states: 1) a long-lease right is the right to work land directly controlled by the state for the length of time stated in article 29, for agriculture, fisheries, and livestock; 2) a long-lease right is given for at least five hectares, with the stipulation that if the land is 25 hectares or more, appropriate capital investment and good business practices must be used; 3) a long-lease right can be transferred to another party.

Long-lease rights were created by government decree. If we examine UUPA provisions, it seems as if agricultural businesses are only protected by articles 28ff., as well as by a number of implementing regulations including PPAT, which is exclusively for transactions, i.e. the Special Office of the Agrarian Director General (see Department of Agriculture decision 13/1966).

In fact, there are estate institutions which are not protected by the regulations of article 29 of UUPA, etc. and other subsequent regulations. These are the plantation lands being developed under the PIR and PRPTE projects and smallholders' plantations spread throughout Indonesia. "The problem is how to increase smallholders' plantations and how many hectares can we allow for a farm to still be categorized as a smallholders' plantation," said Prof. A. P. Parlindungan.

NO REGULATION ON TECHNOLOGY YET

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Article: "Indonesia does not yet have a regulation on technology transfer"]

[Text] The head of industrial research and development (BPPI) of the Department of Industry, Dr R. B. Suhartono, stated Tuesday afternoon at a hearing of Commission X (Research, Technology, Science and Environment) of the People's Consultative Congress that Indonesia does not yet have a regulation on technology transfer. The result is that we do not have a mechanism for producing the results that we want in the process of technology transfer.

According to Suhartono other countries have limits on the import of technology. For example, in the Philippines, Malaysia, Spain and India imported technology has to be registered first. First it is studied and then the technology transfer is considered. "But we can't do very much, because we don't have any regulations," said Suhartono.

After the working meeting, the head of BPPI explained to the press that Indonesia was facing a serious challenge because of the wide variety of technology entering the country. By careful selection the types of technology can be reduced so that the challenges are clear and the experts can be more focused in developing their technological skills. But the regulations don't exist yet and so foreign technology is flooding in. "Because it takes so long, laws on the subject are far in the future. At least have other regulations to limit the flow of technology," he said to KOMPAS.

Five Years

Actually the government has been planning regulations on technology transfer since 1978. Inventorying and identifying the uses of foreign technology were formulated into some basic ideas at a meeting held in Manado on 2-4 Nov 1978. A team was formed to write a paper on technology transfer regulation.

Then the National Legislative Development Body (BABINKUMNAS) held a workshop on technology transfer in Jakarta on 25-27 Nov 1982. In his opening remarks A. R. Soehoed, who was then the Minister of Industry, admitted that part of the foreign capital entering Indonesia was in the form of a direct investment

package (direct capital) so than many expenses (besides technological costs) had to be paid by Indonesia. Besides that, the return of capital in the form of direct depreciation includes research expenses which are taken out of the country by the owners of the technology. The cost of depreciation, however, is borne by the Indonesian consumer.

Minister of Justice Ali Said emphasized that Indonesia was the loser in technology transfer since there are no laws which protect Indonesia as the recipient of the technology. We don't know precisely how much and what kind of foreign technology is entering the country because of the lack of such regulations.

Planning Skills

Suhartono admitted that the planning skills of technological experts in Indonesia were weak. This weakness is caused by chaos in the on-going technology transfer. "But this doesn't mean that we will be weak in two or three more years," he said.

As an example, Suhartono said that the Textile Industry Research and Development Center (Bandung) had succeeded in planning textile factories. Although the machines were from abroad, the experts were really able to control the problems. They were able to suggest the best alternatives as well as the capacity and process which fit our needs best. The experts in the Metal and Machine Industry Development Center (Bandung) were also able to plan small-scale foundries complete with the best alternative choices.

The head of the Textile Industry Research and Development Center, Soemarno, stated that the plans of the Center which he directed had been successful due to experience and confidence. "We were able to make successful plans because we were trusted and we had the experience," said Soemarno.

But he admitted that the circle of confidence and experience had not yet been broken. We only have confidence in those who are experienced. And yet experience can only be gained if there is confidence." A serious challenge brings out people's maximum skills," responded R. B. Suhartono.

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KADIN OFFICIAL ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 5

[Article: "Technology transfer should begin with software"]

[Text] Technology transfer should begin with software, that is the human ability to process that technology. As much as 90 percent of the secret of technology is in the software. In addition, the developing world needs its own pattern for technology transfer and it would be best directed toward agricultural technology.

Yan Mokoginta, Drs, member of the Economic Study, Research and Development Group (LP3E) of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce KADIN made this statement to KOMPAS at the beginning of the week. This was the conclusion that he reached after recently attending a seminar on technological problems held in Bangkok, Thailand.

"But it seems that here in Indonesia people tend to think of hardware, which is concrete. In this way, there is a continued dependence on foreign technology since the basis of that technology is software, for example design development," he said.

He added that with control over the design problems the results of Indonesian technology will not have to follow foreign technology but rather can be adapted to the situation in Indonesia. For example, in manufacturing electronics we will not have to follow the technological pattern of any particular brand of electronics. Besides being too expensive we must always depend on the wishes of that foreign manufacturer.

In fact, if we look at it concretely, the program for manufacturing domestic components can be called technology transfer. This is, however, a rough form of technology transfer and it still follows the technological pattern developed abroad. It is not the basis of our own technology.

"Finally, if we depend on technology transfer as we do now, we will continue to be dependent and we ourselves will not develop new technology. In fact, we will always be left behind. Besides that, we will always have to pay for new technology because we will not be able to afford to develop our own," said Yan, who is also a member of Commission VII of the People's Consultative Congress.

He also praised the system of technology transfer used by Nurtanio Inc in the manufacture of planes. Such a system is ideal and should be developed. It's too bad that it is applied only to airplanes. There are many other kinds of low-level technology which are needed more.

Knowing How to Choose

Yan Mokoginta also said that technology doesn't all have to be studied in school or in technical books. There is something in technology transfer which has to be experienced. Because of that we must know how to choose and to figure out what our own technology needs are. "Otherwise we are going to be fooled into acquiring all kinds of technology," he said.

In principle, all sorts of technology should be transferred. We shouldn't distinguish between low, mid and high technology. If Indonesia keeps on choosing the level of technology to be transferred, we will be left far behind. Other countries have advanced quickly in using robot technology. Many factories in Japan use robots and this will continue to develop to the point where there will no longer be any laborers for unskilled work. Human workers will only exist for developing technology.

"In the next ten years many industrial nations, for example Japan, the United States, West Germany and so on, will use robots. Their production costs will be low, so that developing nations, which depend on cheap labor, will no longer attract investments," he said.

Because of this, a country like Indonesia, which has an agricultural background, should develop technology aimed toward agricultural development. In the 21st century the population of the world will have grown so much that countries which have a large food supply will come out on top. By developing its agricultural technology Indonesia, which still has lots of land, will become an agricultural power.

Technology Transfer Patterns

According to Yan, a member of the Karya Pembangunan Party, there are three patterns of technology transfer. First, the development of local technology. This requires cooperation with local universities.

"Local technology can be found in workshops and small factories. The results of this technology should have been tested and been put into production economically," he said. The labor has been trained; the technical details, which cannot be found in a book, are under control. The task of the universities is to make it scientific.

The second pattern of technology transfer is buying production patents or licenses. An example is what was done when the Gresik cement factory was erected in 1956. The skills used in erecting this factory can be applied in erecting other cement factories.

The third pattern is imitating or plagiarizing, also often called imitation-adaptation-innovation-originating. This imitation is adapted to the local situation. Japan has done a lot of this.

The countries which have successfully used these three patterns are Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and India. In the first stage local technology is used to develop software. According to Yan, the countries which most easily lend their technology are those of western Europe and the United States. This is because they have a long history. They bring capital, machinery and technology, but no skilled labor because their salaries are rather high. They will gladly replace them with local labor.

"On the other hand, Japan is the reverse. They bring capital and machinery and also Japanese skilled labor. Their salaries are rather low compared to Europeans. That's why Japan puts off training the local staff," he said.

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ANTI-PRK PSYWAR ACTIVITY IN PHNOM PENH DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Oct 83 pp 3, 4

/Article by Vilaivan: "Women's Association in Phnom Penh Today" Based on the Recollections of It Mai-An of the Women's Association of Phnom Penh Capital/

/Text/ In the first year of the destruction of the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot clique (1979) our capital of Phnom Penh did not have a women's movement. In 1980 the reactionaries engaged in insane destruction. They propagandized in many forms, e.g., in the palace there are graves, there is a giant frog weighing 10 kg in the palace, that in 1982 Pol Pot would retake Phnom Penh, etc. We were all worried and afraid.

There was a number of people, I being one of them, who were educated and had become useful for the movement. We went down to different cantons and districts both working and propagandizing and explaining to destroy all the psychological warfare of the enemies. We also set up a women's association at the base level. Our people gradually understood and believed in our true socialism. Many people bravely and openly asked us, e.g., once we join the association, can we eat? Will our children be recruited as soldiers? We put our efforts into clearly explaining things in detail to them. In 1981 the women's movement got started in the bases. A number of women's associations in the capital were improved. Our women steadily believe in the new regime.

Our women gradually are obtaining political awareness and revolution against the tricks of the Chinese expansionists and the reactionaries who are their henchmen.

In (Mot Chamkan) Canton, a reactionary sneaked into the association, but it was not missed by the sharp eyes of Keo Chandouang. After the arrest it was disclosed that the reactionary was a spy for the Sereika organization and that they had sneaked in for spy purposes. And (Prak Sokhon), a women's association committee member went on patrol with the security unit of the administrative committee. They arrested a woman who pretended to be insane. At night the disguise of her insanity could be clearly seen in that when she saw a bright light she awoke and tried to hide. Prak Sokhon was suspicious and asked the patrol unit to go ahead and arrest her. After the investigation she disclosed the truth that she was one of the reactionaries pretending to be crazy as a convenient cover up.

That woman spy let the security unit see the lash marks on her body. The last time she was on a spy mission and could not get any information she was whipped by her chief. The chief was a truck driver in "E" district and the revolutionary committee has now caught him. In other cantons in Phnom Penh we also significantly participate in wiping out the reactionaries who mostly are women sent from the Thai border.

A number of women have husbands who were misled by the reactionaries and work against the revolutionary administration. Mrs (Rin Theuy's) husband in (Don Keun) Canton persuaded her to work for the Sereika; however, because of her education (Rin Theuy) explained to her husband that the Sereika is a reactionary organization which works against the revolution. She mobilized her husband to turn back to the true revolutionary administration of Comrade Heng Samrin.

Her husband did not agree with her because he did not believe her. She tried to explain for 3 successive days and then he clearly understood. When her husband reported to the revolutionary administration he said that because of his wife's explanation he now knew who was friend and who was foe. He said, "today I would like to confess and return to the administration. Thus, I hope the administration will allow me to come back so that together with my wife we can serve the revolution." The family life of (Rin Theuy) then went back to normal. Later on her husband became a cadre in a pediatric hospital which is a center in Phnom Penh Capital.

Because of the mobilization of her husband to leave the ranks of the enemies, Mrs (Rin Theuy) has become an outstanding model and has encouraged a number of women who are in the same situation to be persistent. In the 1st district area the same phenomenon occurred. /There was a/ Mrs (Ton Seu Fang) of the base women's congress in area No 1. The (Ton Seu Fang) couple together stood up and reported. He talked about his difficulties while living in the reactionary center. She reported of her evolutionary process of mobilizing her husband to come back to the revolution. (Ton Seu Fang) was sincerely supported and praised.

To respond to the request of President Heng Samrin, to "work to produce means to be patriotic," the Phnom Penh Women's Association achieved its primary victory in mobilizing our women to push forward in working to produce and economize. Now 60 percent of the women can achieve the expected level of animal husbandry. Each family raises one pig and one chicken. Many women also grow vegetables and fruit trees around their houses. Mrs Pha Nam in Bai On Canton is a model for increasing production and improving the standard of living. Her family raises a lot of animals and grows pumpkins and mango trees. As chief of a solidarity production unit Mrs Pha Nam works in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer soldiers growing other starchy crops as well. We can say that there are good and outstanding models in cantons for cultivation, animal husbandry, and increasing production like Mrs Pha Nam.

Now the Phnom Penh Women's Association and also the national Kampuchea Women's Association are the driving forces in determinedly participating in defending and constructing their new lives under the correct leadership of the PRK.

DROP IN PROPORTION OF MALAYSIAN CHINESE POPULATION PREDICTED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 9 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] Dr Wee Khek Chiang, secretary of the Pataling District branch of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], pointed out that based on objective factors, Malaysia's Chinese population will drop from the current 32.1 percent to less than 25 percent after one generation, and most probably to less than 13 percent after two generations.

Dr Wee made this bold, "pessimistic" prediction during a dialogue meeting between MCA's Pataling branch political bureau and the 22nd subbranch the other day.

The dialogue was moderated by Tan See Guan, director of the said political bureau. The following are the main factors for the possible precipitous drop of the Chinese population as envisaged by Dr Wee Khek Chiang:

1. Effect on the Chinese of the 1980 Marriage Law: Before the promulgation of this law, it was customary and socially accepted for a Chinese male to take as many as three wives and four concubines. Children born of the "little wives" also enjoyed the legal right to inherit the property of their father when he died. After this law was put into effect, the Chinese (and of course other non-Moslems) must adopt monogamy. Naturally enough, their productivity has been reduced. Now, under this "stringent" law, what kind of woman would be willing to give birth to an illegitimate baby and even allow herself to be regarded as a social castoff? (Pataling MCA's Political Bureau solemnly clarified to the womenfolk that it was not recommending the system of monogamy, but merely stating the fact for the sake of argument)

On the other hand, a Malay male may of necessity have four wives simultaneously by virtue of the Islamic law. Therefore, by custom and simple arithmetic, if a Malay male can impregnate his four wives in one same year, pretty soon there will be four additions to the Malay population. And the Chinese? Under the restrictions of the Marriage Law, a Chinese male can take one wife only, and even if he makes her pregnant every year for four consecutive years, he has to endure his wife's "sufferings" for four years to equal the Malay's one-year record. In other words, this is tantamount to a competition between one factory and four factories.

2. Change in the Chinese Outlook: In the past, the Chinese loved to have big families, but this outlook no longer exists in the Chinese society of today. The change in outlook may be attributed to the following practical reasons:

A. Except for a few persons, the Chinese are generally without housing or land ownership, and who has surplus money to add more children? It has become much more expensive today to raise a child and give him proper education.

B. Chinese families in the urban areas are inclined more and more toward hedonism, and they believe that too many children would hinder their enjoyment of life. Therefore, unless it was an "accident," most couples would limit their offspring to the best of their ability. There is no longer such old thinking as "having no male heir is the gravest of three cardinal offences against filial piety."

3. Success in Family Planning and the Prime Minister's "Silence": This is a most interesting subject. Facts have shown that the promotion of the family planning program is most successful in the Chinese community, thanks to the wholehearted effort of the government. At a time when the Chinese language is "not welcome" in official circles, it is ironic that only this language is given conspicuous space on the signboards put up by "Family Planning Guidance Bureau." No other government or semigovernment agencies have given such special treatment to make the Chinese people feel "proud." The government intention to reduce population growth rate is quite clear, but the prime minister recently maintained that our country still has vast land and a sparse population and that it can accommodate 10 times the present population. That was a puzzling statement indeed. Is the prime minister encouraging the people to produce more children?

4. Improvement in Medical Care in Rural Areas: In the past, medical care in the countryside was relatively poor, which resulted in the high infant mortality rate among Malay babies. However, in the wake of the "penetration" of medical care into rural districts, their life rate has improved tremendously. This situation has given instant results to the growth rate of the Malay population. Another interesting phenomenon is that while rural medical care is constantly improving, medical service in the new villages where Chinese congregate is very dismal. How come?

5. Problem of Immigration: The Chinese race has a tendency to "develop outward." Especially after the "13 May" incident, numerous Chinese left the country for good. By contrast, our Malay compatriots prefer to "develop inward." At present no less than 300,000 Indonesian "illegal immigrants" may be found in our country. According to reports, indications are that these Indonesians will easily get their permanent residence cards (better known as "red cards"). When these 300,000 Indonesian immigrants have acquired their civil rights, will the Chinese "red card" holders, also numbering about 300,000 people, continue to have their "blue dream?"

Finally, Dr Wee Khek Chiang urged the Chinese community to watch out for the unbalanced population growth rates of various nationalities. He also asked demographic experts to release relevant statistics, so that the Chinese people will know how minor they will become as a minority group in the years to come. He stressed that apart from its quality, the rise and fall and the honor and disgrace of a nation has something to do with its numbers.

9300

CSO: 4205/6

CHINESE URGED TO INVEST CAPITAL TO PROTECT ECONOMIC POSITION

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 6 Sep 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, national vice president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], pointed out that it is essential for the Chinese community to consider carefully and discuss calmly and seriously the government's movement in big business reform.

Datuk Neo, concurrently minister for housing and local government, made this remark while officiating at a huge banquet marking the founding of a Chinese boxing and athletics association in Kuala Lumpur last night.

He said that under the wise leadership of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, the government has promoted many new concepts and reform plans, including the "Malaysia, Inc" concept and the policy of "privatization of public enterprises." These new concepts cherish high ambitions and represent epochal major projects that will affect the future of our country and people. Every citizen must make an in-depth study of the significance of these plans to make timely preparations for them. He hoped the Chinese could grab the opportunity and invest their capital in order to guarantee and consolidate further their economic position in our national economic development.

Minister Neo said amid the voices of this government movement, the Chinese must make a careful consideration and self-analysis whether they have the capability to cope with the conditions which, under the new concepts and policies, will bring us the opportunity to invest millions of dollars. If not, are they going to lose this opportunity and helplessly watch other races making economic progress?

At this point, our Chinese society is most affected by what the future holds in store economically, and we must devise a way to accept the challenge of the times, he said.

He added that the MCA had always attached great importance to pragmatic and collective force. During the 70s, the MCA appealed to the Chinese community to muster its financial and human strength to march toward big business through the formation of Malaysianized cooperative societies and share-controlled companies. These teamwork efforts have been proven

successful. Likewise, with the active help of Chinese civic leaders, we can concentrate the wealth and manpower of Chinese associations and guilds to face the challenges brought about by the government's big business reform movement.

He hoped the Chinese community would sit down quietly and discuss the matter coolly, and then encourage all Chinese to pool their energy and money to face the new challenges of the eighties. At any rate, we must be well prepared, so we can face the challenges with confidence. Apart from that, Minister Neo also appealed to the Chinese to exercise thrift in their daily life during this recession and, furthermore, to give play to their spirit of self-reliance and self-improvement by way of aiding the government's effort in tiding over again our country's economic difficulties.

9300

CSO: 4205/6

EXTERNAL DEBT TO TOTAL \$17.7 BILLION

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Oct 83 p 19

[Text]

MALAYSIA'S external debt at the end of 1983 is expected to total \$17,779 million following the borrowing of \$10 billion in the past two years to finance development projects in a period of low revenue growth.

However, the nation's external debt service ratio, though up from 2.7 per cent in 1981 and 4.4 per cent in 1982, remained at a comparatively low six per cent.

Net external borrowing in 1983 is estimated by the Treasury Economic Report at \$5,405 million, up 12 per cent from the \$4,925 million borrowed in 1982 from external sources.

The continued high level of external borrowing helped push the total outstanding Federal Government debt to an estimated \$50,365 million by the end of this year despite a drastic cutback in domestic borrowing.

Net domestic borrowing by the Government was cut by 27 per cent in 1983 to \$4,300 million

compared to \$5,909 million in 1982 in an apparent move to encourage greater local investment to sustain economic growth.

The report states that increased borrowing by the Federal Government was necessary to finance the development programme in the light of the slowdown in the growth of revenue since 1980.

The increased external debt service ratio is attributed to the rapid growth of outstanding external debt, the high interest rates on market loans together with the relatively slow growth in Malaysia's export earnings.

The debt service ratio measures the total principal and interest payments by the Government on its external loans as a percentage of the country's export earnings from goods and non-factor services.

"Notwithstanding the present comparatively low external debt ratio, the Federal Government will continue to exercise

pragmatism in its debt management so as not to affect the high international credit rating that the country still continues to enjoy," says the report.

According to the report the total external debt outstanding at \$17,779 million now represents 35 per cent of the total Federal Government debt. It was 31 per cent in 1982.

The high interest rates on market loans which contributed to the increased external debt ratio do not reflect any sudden increase in interest rates paid by Malaysia on its market loans.

Rather they reflect the increased proportion of market loans as against bilateral and multilateral project loans.

Of the 1983 net external borrowings of \$5,405 million, a total of \$4,037 is estimated to consist of market loans. This means market loans now comprise 75 per cent of net borrowings compared to 50 per cent in 1981 and 69 per cent last year.

'LOOK EAST POLICY' TRAINING PROGRAM MODIFIED

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 21 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] SHAH ALAM, Thurs--The technical and industrial training programme in Japan under the Look East Policy has been modified to ensure that it was more effective and met the needs of the country, the deputy Director-General of the Public Services Department 1, Haji Ahmad Sarji Abdul Hamid, said today.

He said the modifications were made after a study of the feedback by the trainees, reports by the Malaysian Embassy in Japan and Japanese authorities.

The new training programme was agreed by the Malaysian and Japanese government in July, he said when speaking at an orientation course attended by 227 in-plant trainees at the Mara Institute of Technology.

The 227 trainees were the fourth batch to be sent to Japan for the technical and industrial course which started this year.

Before their departure, they would attend a six-month intensive Japanese language course beginning on Monday.

Haji Ahmad Sarji, who is also the Look East Policy technical committee chairman, said the length of the training programme would be tailored to the needs of the trainees.

For the professional/semi-professional programme, the training period would be between three and four months, the instructor/supervisory course, nine months and the technical category, six months.

Haji Ahmad Sarji added that under the restructured programme, priority would be given to the instructor/supervisory category.

For the technical category, priority would be given to trainees who were involved in joint-venture projects between the government and Japanese firms.

Haji Ahmad Sarji hoped that the trainees would act positively towards the programme to help the government achieve its Look East Policy objectives.

Also present at the orientation was the Japanese ambassador to Malaysia, Encik Akitane Kuichi and ITM's director Nik Abdul Rashid Nik Majid.

CSO: 4200/179

INCREASE IMPORT DUTIES TO CURB IMPORTS, PROTECT HOME TRADE

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 22 Oct 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Fri.--The Rationale underlying the five to 50 per cent increase in import duties on the 66 selected items covering foodstuff, garments and manufactured goods, is not only to restraint unnecessary imports but also to protect the local industries.

All these items have local substitutes and are consumed mainly by the well-to-do or those willing to pay.

This meant that the increases are unlikely to hurt the poor.

Among such items are shark fins, oysters, cheese, salmon, abalone, chocolate, tomato sauce and peanut butter in the foodstuff category: motorcycles, roofing tiles and long baths in the manufactured category and raincoats in the garments.

These new taxes also reflected the government's move to modify its liberal import policy.

Implied in these new taxes is the instrument to nurture the domestic industries and austerity even on the part of the well-to-do.

The increase in import duties on completely-knocked-down and completely-built-up cars is aimed at protecting the national car project in the future.

Like all the other taxes, the move is also to improve the nation's balance of payment by trimming down the drain on Malaysia's foreign exchange.

The withdrawal of the accelerated depreciation allowance for heavy construction equipment, coupled with the 10 per cent import duties on these equipment, is also aimed at promoting the local assembly and fabrication of some parts of these heavy construction equipment.

The withdrawal of this allowance is not only to ease on the excess stocks of heavy construction equipment but also to underline the nation's capability in import substitutions of some types of these equipment.

The budget also sees the doubling of fees on passports and travel documents from today but this is a move designed almost wholly to raise revenue for the government.

Likewise, the move impose a levy on all goods vehicles leaving the country at the rate of \$100 per vehicle for every trip from next year. The goods vehicles include foreign vehicles as well.

Passenger vehicles including buses and tour coaches will not be subject to the levy.

The withholding tax of 15 per cent on rental income earned by non-residents, effective from today, is imposed mainly to overcome the problem of collecting taxes on the rental incomes of the non-residents.

The difficulty arose due to the absence of a deeming provision to deem rental income as derived from Malaysia.

The proposal to limit the tax-free passage of some employees is self-explanatory. Under the present provision, tax exemption is allowed on the benefit of free passage between Malaysia and foreign destinations for an employee, his dependents, servants and guests.

Although these perks are enjoyed by top management personnel of large corporations, the loophole in this tax exemption structure is glaring.

The proposal therefore, seeks to limit the benefit of free passage to once a year and to confine such benefit to the taxpayer and the immediate members of his family, through an amendment to section 13 of the Income Tax Act.

Conversely, to encourage local travel, the budget also proposed that exemption of free passage in Malaysia be allowed up to three times a year for the taxpayer and immediate members of his family.

This proposal will come into effect next year.

On the proposal to convert the rates of import duty from specifics to ad valorem, the rationale is to deprive additional revenue without resorting to increasing the rate of duties.

Out of the 4,000 tariff heads under the customs duties order 1978, 11 per cent are subject to specific duties and another 11 per cent ad valorem duties.

The additional revenue therefore, is to come from the responsiveness of the ad valorem duties to changes in the prices of imported goods following the conversion.

For example, for soya bean sauce, the present rate is 20 per cent or 11 cents whichever is higher for one unit but with the conversion, the rate is just 20 per cent.

The proposal to start with 45 items as a first step towards complete conversion also meant that there is a line for additional revenue for the government.

TREASURY OFFICIAL URGES CAUTION ON BUDGET

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by S. S. Ahluwalia]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — The turnaround in the Malaysian economy has begun but it does not justify over-optimism. Definitely not counter-cyclical budgetary policies.

This was the picture Treasury officials painted at a pre-Budget briefing today to affirm the distinct signs so far of better takings from export earnings and an encouraging overall performance of the major economic sectors.

Deputy Secretary-General Datuk Ramon Navaratnam justified the caution on the grounds that "no one could predict the rate and extent of international or domestic recov-

The governing variables are far too many, making meaningful projection of future performance difficult and allocating expenditure on anticipated earnings an even more dangerous business.

Datuk Navaratnam repeatedly emphasised that the lessons of the recession and slowdown had not been lost on Malaysia. In fact, the experience had, to a large extent, driven home the importance of a long-term approach to budgetary planning.

Given that the mid-term review of the Fourth Malaysia Plan was around the corner, Datuk Navaratnam hinted that the 1984 Budget would be a sort of "yearly ex-

pression of medium-range economic policy."

Datuk Navaratnam stressed that this made the 1984 Budget an attempt to grapple with the structural problems of the Malaysian economy in a fast-changing international scenario.

In effect, it means looking at the budgetary demands of an economy switching growth emphasis from the public sector to the private sector, an economy wherein primary commodities are slowly giving way to manufactures, with the construction and housing sectors as performance indicators.

From another angle it meant finding ways to maintain the open nature of the economy without increasing its vulnerability to external factors, and finding ways to stem money outflows in invisibles and the service account without jeopardising the country's free economy image.

Datuk Navaratnam maintained that while trimming public expenditure remained a top priority, it was not the intention to lose sight of the New Economic Policy and poverty eradication objectives.

This fact limited the type and volume of cuts that the Treasury could make.

On the revenue side, it was important to note that the Government's take from non-oil exports like rubber, tin and palm oil had been brought down when tax thresholds were raised for these commodities, to protect small-time producers.

Thus the scope of tax levies so far was limited to the middle-class and the rich. Purely on "utilitarian terms" — the greatest good for the greatest number — the various levies like the service tax and sales tax and the company tax had to be aimed at those with the capacity to pay.

SINGAPORE'S EARLY WARNING SYSTEM BENEFITS MALAYSIA

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] **Kuala Lumpur, Wed.—** Singapore's purchase of an early airborne warning and control system directly benefits Malaysia, the Dewan Rakyat was told today.

Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar told Encik Mamat Ghazalee Abdul Rahman (BN-Ulu Nerus) that this was because the defence of the two countries were inter-dependent.

He said that because of the good relations between them, despite the lack of an agreement on the exchange of military information between the two countries, whatever information acquired by Singapore from the early warning system that touched on the defence of the two countries would be submitted to Malaysia.

Thus the question of any bad effects it would have on Malaysia and the Southeast Asian region did not arise, he said.

The question whether the move made Singapore superior to Malaysia militarily was subjec-

tive, he added.

CAPACITY

He said that though Malaysia did not have aircraft with airborne warning systems, it had the capacity to obtain military information to intercept any air attacks.

He added that under an agreement between the two countries, Singapore's international airport at Changi was responsible for controlling the air space over Johor.

Likewise, if a Singapore aircraft crossed into air space over Pahang, it was required to contact Subang international airport.

Replying to Encik Peter Chin Gan Onn (BN-Ipoh), Abang Abu Bakar said that Malaysia had not yet acquired the early airborne warning system because it was a new equipment in the military world.

Replying to Encik Sim Kwang Yang (DAP-Bandar Kuching), he said that under the five-nation defence arrangement, information through the integrated air defence system was

channelled to Butterworth.

CLOSE CONTACT

In addition, military and civil officers of Malaysia and Singapore were constantly in close contact with one another on the security of the two countries.

Malaysia also had bilateral arrangements with Indonesia and Thailand on the exchange of information on security, he said.

In a written reply to Encik Sim, Abang Abu Bakar said the Soviet Union had based Bear Class "D" and "F" aircraft at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam but whether they were equipped with SS-20 missiles had not been ascertained.

He said the basing of the aircraft, for sea surveillance and to intercept submarines, posed a threat to the politico-military situation and to the stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

He said that as that this was brought about by the big powers, it was Malaysia's hope that these powers would seek a solution to it, he added.

PBDS SEEKS END TO FEUD WITH SNAP

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

Kuching, Thurs:—
Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS) has very little desire to continue with the political feud and bickering with SNAP leaders, its secretary general, Mr Joseph Samuel stated today.

"Our immediate desire is to make sure that the State Barisan Nasional wins as many seats as possible in the coming election", he said in a press statement.

"We accept the fact that we may have certain differences with SNAP leaders. We will put these differences aside and prefer to concentrate our efforts in trying to retain as many seats as possible for the Barisan.

"To PBDS, to continue with the political feud and bickering will only result in weakening the Barisan's chances in winning as many seats as possible."

Mr. Joseph Samuel reiterated his party's stand that it would abide by the decision of the Chief Minister on the allocation of seats in the forthcoming State election.

"We have consulted

YAB Datuk Patinggi, SUPP and PBB leaders and had informed them of our stand. We are also willing to talk to SNAP. The leaders of PBDS are sincere and responsible people.

"We in PBDS further reiterate that we will work closely together with all components of the Barisan Nasional. We will assist SUPP, a Chinese-based political party in the BN. We are not against the Chinese. We will assist the PBB, a Muslim-based political party in the BN. We are not against the Muslim. All we in the PBDS ask for is a similar co-operation from all Barisan components to win all the 48 seats for the State BN in Sarawak.

"Our only desire is to ensure that the Dayak communities in Sarawak will have an effective and articulate voice in Government in order to provide Dayak credibility and to ensure that the Dayaks can therefore effectively and credibly work together with all other communities to make Sarawak and Malaysia a better place for every Malaysian to live in," he added.

SNAP TO CONTEST DECEMBER ELECTION INDEPENDENTLY

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by James Ritchie]

[Text] KUCHING, Sat.--It will be a free-for-all for the Sarawak National Party (SNAP) and the breakaway Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS) in the forthcoming State election. They will not use the Barisan Nasional symbol.

This was announced here today by Sarawak Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud after a meeting of the Sarawak Barisan Nasional council. The election is expected to be in December.

The move follows SNAP's decision not to reconsider its earlier stand that it would re-contest in all the 18 constituencies it stood in during the 1979 election despite the fact that the breakaway PBDS has 11 of these seats.

Formula

Speaking to reporters in the presence of council members, including SNAP president Datuk James Wong, Datuk Patinggi Taib said apparently the rank-and-file members of SNAP were not ready for any form of compromise.

As chairman of the State Barisan Nasional, Datuk Patinggi Taib said it was up to him to decide on the use of symbols and he did not want a situation where people would be "forced to vote against the BN symbol".

"As far as SNAP is concerned they will go for a test of strength."

He had also contacted the PBDS yesterday to find out its decision on the allocation of seats. It is understood that the PBDS was willing to compromise but had not indicated the number of seats it would like to contest.

Datuk Patinggi Taib said SNAP and PBDS would use their own symbols but the "decision does not imply that SNAP is leaving the BN."

At a Press conference last Monday, he said that he provided SNAP and PBDS with a special formula on the allocation of seats but the issue was not resolved.

Of the 48 seats in the Council Negeri, 18 are held by BPP, 11 by SUPP, 11 by PBDS, six by SNAP and two by Independents.

In Labuan, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said the problem had to be resolved by the Sarawak parties themselves.

More difficult problems had been solved in the past, he added.

CSO: 4200/178

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FORESTRY CONTRIBUTIONS TO GDP

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 22 Oct 83 p 14

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Fri.--The agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector is expected to register a 3.3 per cent growth rate next year after declining to two per cent this year, according to the Treasury's Economic Report released today.

Although the growth rate is somewhat moderate, this sector remain the largest contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

This sector accounted for \$6,516 million of the \$28,092 million GDP last year and rose to \$7,068 million in the projected GDP of \$31,206 million for this year.

Next year, the contribution of that sector to the GDP is estimated to total \$7,303 million (an increase of 3.3 per cent) or 23 per cent of the GDP of \$33,065 million.

During this year, the growth rate of the agriculture, fishery and forestry sector is expected to slow down to 0.2 per cent from a growth rate of 7.5 per cent last year.

This is mainly due to the lower output of crude palm oil, which is the source of strength of the sector.

After an unprecedented increase of 24.4 per cent last year following the introduction of the cameroon weevil as a pollinating agent, the production of crude palm oil is expected to decline by six per cent to 3.3 million tonnes due to the overstressed effect on the oil palm.

The production of rubber is also expected to reach 1.53 million tonnes this year compared to 1.516 million tonnes last year: The production of sawlogs is expected to rise by five per cent to about 34.5 million cubic metres compares with 32.9 million cubic metres last year.

The landing of fish, especially freshwater fish, rose by six per cent while pad production went up by 1.8 per cent, copra by 0.8 per cent and livestock by 3.3 per cent as a result of the government's efforts to increase production.

In line with efforts to increase the productivity of the agriculture sector, the use of fertilisers was estimated to increase by five per cent to 1.24 million tonnes compared to 1.18 million tonnes last year. The use of fertilisers is expected to rise to 1.3 million tonnes next year.

Domestic fertiliser production based on imports of raw fertiliser is estimated to increase by six per cent to 440,750 tonnes or 35.4 per cent of the total domestic fertiliser requirements.

The imports of all kinds of fertilisers are expected to increase by 12.5 per cent to 926,000 tonnes compared to 823,200 tonnes last year.

The report said that as part of the government's continuing efforts to increase domestic agricultural productivity, 75.8 million has been allocated in 1983 for the padi fertiliser scheme, 14 million for the input subsidy and crop diversification programme, 4.3 million for the pepper subsidy scheme, 1 million for the sago subsidy scheme, 13 million for the coconut area rehabilitation project and 10.8 million for risda fertiliser subsidy programme.

CSO: 4200/179

PRODUCTION OF NON-RICE CROPS URGED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Oct 83 p 10

[Article by Fifi Lim]

[Text] THE communities in Mersing and Baling appeared to be very dependent on rice as data collected by the IMR researchers shows. Tubers, roots and maize were not consumed in appreciable quantities. In fact, very little of these foodstuffs were grown. (Refer Table 1 and 2).

Given that poor management of the padi fields, droughts, pests and diseases often plague the padi farmers, the researchers suggested that it would be more practical to encourage the growing of sweet potatoes, yam, tapioca and maize in these villages. The people should be made to realise the value of these foods.

Consumption of protein foods appeared even less varied than the energy foods. It is dried fish daily for many households with fresh fish giving an intermittent break a few times a week.

Chicken may be taken once or twice a month by those families which rear them. Pulses and nuts are practically unheard of.

Vegetable gardens too, were extremely few in the villages. Not surprisingly consumption of vegetables and fruits are disappointingly low.

In any attempt to improve variety of foods available, therefore, there is a need to discuss with the communities the problems encountered in their attempts to set up home gardens.

They must then be motivated to produce these foods. Assistance given to set up these gardens should include proper methods of storage, preservation and processing of perishable food items at household level so as to optimise food use.

However, as the IMR researchers pointed out, aside from home food production, price control is also an important factor in determining the types of foods set on the family table.

The current system of price control of some essential food items should be strictly implemented and constantly reviewed especially during the present times of escalating prices.

"The prices of vegetables and fruits have now discouraged many households from budgeting for these food items, especially among both the rural and urban poor," they added.

While applauding the Government's policy of uplifting the economy of the poor in the country, they stressed that the implementing of the policy should include encouraging and assisting these communities to set up more income generating activities.

TABLE 1

● Daily per Capita Food Consumption for Mersing and Baling
(As a rough comparison the pattern of food availability as given by the Food Balance Sheet (FBS) for Peninsular Malaysia (FAO, 1980) for the years 1971-1977 is also tabulated).

ITEM	F.B.S.	MERSING	BALING
Rice	306	320	259
Wheat flour	68	38	57
Biscuits, bread	—	67	12
Roots and tubers	16	29	12
Sugar	93	90	52
Fats and oils	21	31	20
Pulses and nuts	18	13	18
Fish (fresh and dried)	54	99	67
Meat and poultry	57	13	16
Eggs	21	7	8
Milk	29	25	12
Vegetables and fruits	256	70	88

NB: all weights in grammes.

TABLE 2

● Frequency of consumption of various food items.

ITEM	MERSING, 1981	BALING, 1982
Rice	daily	daily
Maize	—	—
Wheat	daily	2-4 times wk
Roots and tubers	seldom	seldom
Sugar	daily	daily
Oil	daily	daily
Pulses and nuts	1-2 times mth	seldom
Fish, fresh	daily	daily
Fish, dried	daily	daily
Kan-bih	seldom	2-4 times/week
Other sea foods	seldom	seldom
Meat	seldom	seldom
Poultry	1-2 times mth	1-2 times mth
Eggs	2-4 times wk	seldom
Milk (all forms)	seldom	seldom
Vegetables	2-4 times wk	seldom
Fruits	seldom	seldom

NB: Only the highest frequency observed for each foodstuff is presented.

UMNO CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTION IN 1984 EXAMINED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 21 Aug 83 p 2

/Commentary/

/Text/ There is still a year to go until the election of UMNO's /United Malays National Organization/ Central Committee in 1984. Yet this forthcoming election has already become a major topic of discussion among the Malay and Chinese communities.

Everybody still recalls vividly that keen competition took place during the previous UMNO Central Committee election. Current Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam and current Finance Minister Tunku Razaleigh fought each other for the post of acting chairmanship, resulting in the victory of the former.

While the contention for UMNO's acting chairmanship was important to the political future of both contestants, it carried a greater significance on the effect of party unity.

There is no doubt that the fight for the said post in the previous election led to UMNO's split into two cliques. Although party members were not so clearly divided as was the case with the fight between Datuk Chen Wing Sum and Datuk Lee San Choon for the presidency of the Malaysian Chinese Association /MCA/, yet, in effect, the two cliques in the UMNO rank and file were covertly bickering with one another.

The fight between Datuk Musa Hitam and Tunku Razaleigh and the fight between Datuk Chen Wing Sum and Datuk Lee San Choon were of the same nature, that is, contention for a party position. But the result and the effect of the fight were different.

In a democratic society, we may feel free to stress that competition is a sign of progress, yet it cannot be denied that too serious competition will produce ill effect.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir believes that the contention for the post of acting chairmanship in the previous election seriously damaged UMNO's internal unity. Therefore, at an UMNO conference the other day, he warned all members that no one should attempt to sabotage the party's unity for personal gain in the 1984 Central Committee election.

He said: "As chairman of the party, my sole aim is to guarantee UMNO's interests, and Islam and national interests. That's all."

Judging by his words, we can feel that Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir does not want to see a repetition of intense competition in the 1984 UMNO Central Committee election.

In other words, during the 1984 election, the prime minister does not want to see Tunku Razaleigh or any other person to come out and challenge Datuk Musa Hitam. By the same token, he does not want to have any person to challenge him and grab his position.

From the prime minister's warning, it seems we can surmise that there will not be any serious competition in the UMNO Central Committee election in 1984.

9300

CSO: 4205/1

SELANGOR CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUPPORTS 'MALAYSIA INC' CONCEPT

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 18 Aug 83 p 2

/Text/ Datuk Wee Chioh Chye, president of the Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce, supports the government's "Malaysia Inc" concept, appeals to all member firms to give concerted contributions and hopes the government will fairly let all nationalities to take an active part in it.

Datuk Wee made this remark at a huge banquet commemorating the 79th anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce at the Hilton Hotel last night.

As pointed out by the prime minister, this concept of "Malaysia Inc" implies that our country is a business company, with the government and the private sector acting as joint stockholders. Therefore, this company must rely on the effort and cooperation between the government and private institutions. The government levies tax on the activities and profits of private business circles to defray its expenditures, including salaries of government officials. If private institutions can achieve greater progress and success, this means that the government will get bigger revenues from taxation and simultaneously show greater efficiency and better service. In brief, as private institutions earn greater profits, the government gets corresponding benefits.

As regards the plan of "Malaysia Inc," Datuk Wee said, this implies that the government intends to transfer certain public-owned enterprises and industries to the private sector for further operation.

Datuk Wee said that at a time when the government budget is suffering a huge deficit and is compelled to reduce public expenditures, it is indeed an effective cure to transfer public-owned industries to the private sector and to promote state-private cooperation. He appealed to all member firms to make an indepth study of this concept and plan, make timely adjustments, give contributions and earn benefits therefrom. He expressed the hope that the government would, irrespective of race, fairly let all firms take an active part in the business. Furthermore, Datuk Wee hoped that government officials would really cooperate closely with private circles, do away with administrative deviations and bureaucratism, suspicions and jealousies, and hand-in-hand take concerted steps forward to develop national economy.

He divulged that the Finance Ministry has approved tax exemption for private donations to a scholarship fund. At present a total donation of more than M\$520,000 have been collected, which is half of the target. He hoped that all Board of Trustees members and other interested circles would redouble their efforts to complete the goal within this year.

During the banquet, many officers and members of the Chamber of Commerce gave donations one after another, including Datuk Wee Bee Chye, who rallied around by donating M\$50,000 for the scholarship fund. This was followed by a certain Datuk member who gave an additional donation of M\$40,000; Asia Motors (Liong) Ltd donated M\$40,000, bringing their donations to M\$50,000 each. Datuk Wee Kee Tat and Datuk Teo See Cheng each gave an extra donation of M\$30,000, bringing their total donations to M\$50,000 each. The Angel Department Store also willingly gave M\$10,000. Also, Datuk Yeo Tiong Lei gave M\$5,000, bringing his total donation to M\$10,000.

At the gathering, Datuk Lee Shum Ching gave a "benefit" performance by singing a well-known Hokkian song entitled "Longing for Spring Wind" for M\$10,000, which was donated equally by Wee Chiok Chye, Teo See Cheng, Gan Cheng Boon, Lim Geok Cheng and Wee Ktt Tat--M\$2,000 each.

Chamber trustee member Goh Teik Hong, together with 10 other trustee members, refused to lag behind and sang a chorus entitled "Unity is Strength" after pledging a donation of M\$1,000 each or M\$11,000 in total. His 10 cohorts were Teo Cheng Siu, Lim Geok Cheng, Wee Bo Tong, Lim Hong Sing, Wee See Siu, Song Tiao Tong, Chiu Swee Joo, Lauw Sik Tong, Teo Hock Chye and Tan Huai An. What an admirable spirit they had, donating money and hidden talent for a good cause.

Altogether, the function last night accumulated a total donation of M\$226,000 for the scholarship fund. Combined with previous collections of M\$523,800, the figure now stands at M\$749,800, which is not far off from the goal of M\$1 million.

Those who donated M\$5,000 and over at the banquet last night were each presented with a souvenir as a token of appreciation by senior officers of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, namely Adviser Khoo Siang Chee, President Datuk Wee Chiok Chye, Vice Presidents Lim Geok Cheng, Lim Hong Sing, Gan Cheng Boon and Datuk Teo See Chent.

9300

CSO: 4205/1

MCA TO RALLY CHINESE LEADERS TO FACE PROBLEMS, CHALLENGES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 9 Sep 83 p 17

[Text] Datuk Neo Yee Pan, national vice president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], said that it is important to consolidate the party's unity and strengthen its organization to face the challenges of the eighties.

He hoped to be able to rally Chinese civic leaders to adopt a uniform step in facing problems and challenges of the eighties, especially because we are entering the threshold of the nineties.

Datuk Neo made these remarks at a banquet commemorating the party's 34th founding anniversary in Kuala Lumpur last evening.

He said that while celebrating the party's anniversary, its members should brace up party spirit and restrengthen their confidence in the party, because in any struggle, particularly political struggle, it is essential to have a firm conviction to attain its objective.

He said that the MCA has existed for 34 years now. To an individual, 34 years may be a long period, but for a social mass organization, it is merely just enough time to set up its foundations. In its collective effort, the MCA has unfolded its Ten Major Plans as the party's solid foundations. Therefore, all its members must henceforth redouble their efforts to galvanize party unity and, through various Chinese organizations, constantly improve itself and put all its energies into its tasks.

He said that MCA's Ten Major Plans and Eight Major Policies constitute the party's political blueprint for the seventies and eighties, as well as its fundamental line of action. Through this blueprint, the MCA will continue to play its role for the Chinese community in the political, economic, cultural and educational fields by offering the correct policies. However, during this important stage, each and every MCA member must internally and externally continue to show his spirit of loyalty and love by safeguarding the party's unity, otherwise the MCA will not be able to give play to its strength and achievements.

He added that in our nation's political development, the Malay compatriots have amply expressed their collective spirit in their political struggle, and thereby strengthened their political unity. They are now moving further ahead in the economic field by virtue of their political strength. As to the MCA, although it has unfolded its Ten Major Plans and achieved a certain measure of accomplishments, yet it must not feel complacent. The party must continue to push its plans and realize its political ideals on the basis of collective interests to bring greater guarantees to the interests of the entire Chinese community and to safeguard the glorious existence of the Chinese society in these changing times.

Mr Tay Nee Chuan, chairman of the MCA Sido branch, told the gathering that his branch office is paying close attention to the welfare problem of Sido inhabitants and doing its utmost to help solve their difficulties.

He said that he always puts the interests of the masses at heart and tries to resolve issues realistically. Gaining public confidence, the MCA branch membership has increased from 100 to more than 300 today.

He appealed to the local inhabitants to pay attention to the current and future political trends in our country and to the future of the Chinese generation. "To guarantee our livelihood in the current and future generations, we must have a powerful political party," Mr Tay said.

Later, other ranking officers of MCA gave speeches one after the other, including administrative Vice President Mak Hon Kam, Secretary General Two Han Guan, Vice President Tan Khoo Chuan, Central Committee member Tan Tiong Hong and Tan Kim Hoh, chairman of MCA's Katong District.

Those present in the banquet included the party's Central Committee member Chee Eng Hooy, Executive Secretary Tan Chan Seong, Wee Soon Ing (chairman of MCA Boon Leong District branch) and delegates from other branches, totaling about 1,000 members and invited guests from various walks of life.

9300

CSO: 4205/6

NEW SABAH PARTY APPLIES FOR REGISTRATION

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Oct 83 p 3

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed.

— The Parti Bersatu Rakyat Bumiputra Sabah (Perkasa) has applied for registration.

The application together with the party's draft constitution was submitted to the Registrar of Societies last Monday.

Perkasa's pro-tem president, Datuk Pengiran Othman Rauf, said today: "Barring unforeseen circumstances, Perkasa will be launched in January."

The party is also seeking a "temporary permit" from the Registrar to enable it to conduct an information campaign.

"We are already receiving encouraging response from the people wanting to join the party.

"We have also received requests to set up 100 branches," said Datuk Pengiran Othman, former Federal Territory Minister.

He also hinted that some members of Berjaya, his former party, and Usno may join the party. He, however, refused to disclose names.

Mr James Gani, a lawyer, is vice-president of the party, while the other five members of the pro-tem committee comprise former Government servants and businessmen.

Perkasa will contest the next Sabah State elections due in 1986.

SUSPENSION, EXPULSION OF UMNO SECRETARY GENERAL URGED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Sat. —
 The Kuala Kedah Umno divisional committee today unanimously decided to urge the party's supreme council to expel or suspend former Umno secretary-general Datuk Senu bin Abdul Rahman.

Divisional secretary Khalid bin Ariffin said the decision was taken during a meeting which also discussed issues pertaining to the recent proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Datuk Senu, 63, who is a former Cabinet Minister and Ambassador to West Germany, is a member of the Pengkalan Kundor Umno branch.

The two-hour meeting was not open to the Press.

It was chaired by Kuala Kedah Umno divisional chairman Datuk Haji Abu Bakar bin Rautin Ibrahim, who is also the MP for the area.

Letter

Encik Khalid said the

committee made the decision after finding that Datuk Senu had breached party discipline.

Datuk Senu, the former Kuala Kedah MP and Umno divisional head, is alleged to have questioned the Dewan Rakyat and Dewan Negara's decision on proposed amendments to Provisions 66 (1) of the Federal Constitution.

The breach of discipline allegedly involved the writing of an open letter questioning the integrity of party leaders.

Encik Khalid said the division also re-affirmed its strong support for Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad as party leader.

Meanwhile, Kedah Umno Youth has declared its support for the party leadership on issues pertaining to the proposed constitutional amendments.

Youth chief Zakaria Said said the State Umno Youth also unanimously decided during a special two-hour meeting this morning to stand firmly behind the leadership of Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir.

CSO: 4200/177

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER TALKS ABOUT NATIONALISM

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 20 Aug 83 p 2

/Editorial/

/Text/ The joint meeting of the Malay Youth League and the Women's Section of the United Malays National Organization /UMNO/ on 19 August caught the attention of the people throughout the country. This is because, while officiating at the opening ceremony, Datuk Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister and UMNO acting chairman, delivered an extremely important speech. And Anwar Ibrahim, who has been holding the leadership of the Malay Youth League for nearly a year now, also gave a political speech in this capacity.

The deputy prime minister's speech concentrated on these two problems: the spiritual substance of nationalism and the Islam value concept. These two subjects are not only closely related to UMNO's political struggle, but also have deeply affected this country's political development in the past and the present and will continue to do so in the future. Consequently, the people must attentively learn the essence of the deputy prime minister's speech and correctly understand the possible trend of our country's political development in the future.

Just as pointed out by the deputy prime minister, ever since the founding of the UMNO, nationalism, particularly Malayan nationalism, has been and still is the foundation of UMNO's struggle. Furthermore, the facts have proven that the mammoth strength mustered by nationalism not only has won us our precious independence, but also awakened the Malay nationality, both which have enabled the Malays to play an increasingly important role in Malaysia's political and economic surge.

Analyzed from this viewpoint, there is no doubt that nationalism will continue to be the main substance of UMNO's political struggle.

But what should our younger generation do to obtain a deeper understanding of nationalism's spiritual substance? Not long ago Prime Minister Dr Mahathir pointed out that, by today's categorization, the significance of nationalism has exceeded the boundaries of struggling for independence and safeguarding national prestige. Nationalism has emptied into new value systems and aspirations to be coordinated with the demands of the times and to enable the nation to march

forward smoothly. This type of nationalism can cultivate an individual's self-reliance and spirit of hard work, and can also carry out the high-quality value concept of national principles.

This means that apart from acting as the main motor to wrest independence and safeguard national integrity, nationalism should also play an important role in an individual's moral breeding and his understanding of the value systems.

Such nationalism as pointed out by the deputy prime minister evidently has no conflict or contradiction with the Islamic religion. Also, as the positive side of nationalism is often given emphasis, the struggle between Malay nationality and Malay nationalism has always received the affirmation of our multiracial society. This explains why in its long-range political struggle, the UMNO has virtually always occupied an advantageous position.

Talking about absorption of Islamic values in our country, the deputy prime minister stressed that we must adopt a mild and cautious method to avoid any possible misunderstanding or misinterpretation by the multiracial people.

The cold facts are that nationalism and Islamic value concept are UMNO's two strong pillars. No doubt, how it can smoothly put into effect its political aspirations in a multiracial society will become UMNO's major test in the days to come.

From UMNO's political struggle, the ethnic-Chinese citizens of this country can learn much valuable experience beneficial to our people and nation.

9300

CSO: 4205/1

BROADENED POWERS PLANNED FOR FEDERAL TERRITORY ISLAMIC COUNCILS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Oct 83 p 12

[Text]

THE powers of the Federal Territory Islamic Religious Council will be expanded to include participation in joint venture projects under the Administration of Muslim Law (Amendment) Act 1983 which was tabled in Parliament last week.

The Act seeks to insert a new Section 11 defining the duty of the Council for socio-economic development of the Muslim community in the Federal Territory consistent with Islamic law.

Under the Act, the Council would be given the task of promoting, stimulating, facilitating and undertaking the development and well-being of the community.

In carrying out its duty, the Council is also empowered to carry out the development of commercial and industrial enterprises or to promote the carrying out of such activities by any persons, including the provision of financial assistance.

The Council is also empowered to participate in joint ventures with other bodies or

persons, including the Federal Government.

Other powers include the purchase of stocks and shares and the establishment of any scheme for the granting of loans to Muslims, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, to establish and maintain training and research institutions, or any other acts which it considers desirable.

Under Clause 4, the Council is also empowered to establish corporations.

The Act also seeks to incorporate a new section (84a) giving the Council powers to accept deposits into its fund from Muslim individuals, bodies, or organisations for the purpose of investment.

The criminal and civil jurisdiction of the kadi's court will also be increased under the Act.

In its criminal jurisdiction, it has been proposed the kadi's court deal with cases liable for three months' jail or a \$500 fine, instead of one month's jail and \$100 fine, to reduce the burden on the kadi besar's court.

CSO: 4200/177

NON-MALAYS REASSURED ON ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE BODY

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Oct 83 p 9

[Text]

NON-MALAYS should not be concerned over the Government's decision to set up an Islamic consultative body to advise on the assimilation of Islamic values in Government administration, the House was told yesterday.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister's Department, Encik Awang Jabar, said the policy was not to Islamise the nation but to assimilate Islamic values.

He was replying to Dr Tan Seng Giaw (DAP-Kepong) who wanted to know the composition of the proposed Islamic consultative body and the criteria used to appoint members.

Encik Awang said since the purpose of the body was to advise on the assimilation of Islamic values in Government administration, the members appointed are all ulamak experts on Islam.

He added that the body's aim was to advise the Government. "This meant that not all views forwarded by the body would be implemented by the Government," he said.

CSO: 4200/178

BILL TO AMEND OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT APPROVED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — The Dewan Rakyat today passed the Bill to amend the Official Secrets Act 1978 despite attempts by the Opposition to foil it.

Opposition leader Mr Lim Kit Siang had moved a motion to incorporate another new section to the Act which will require the Minister concerned to seek approval of the Dewan before taking any action under the Act.

The House rejected Mr Lim's motion.

Under the approved amendment (30a), the Minister may make regulations to carry out the purposes of the Act, which among other things, allows MPs to prescribe the manner of classifying information and documents; prescribe the procedure for handling, storage and delivery of official documents; prescribe the manner of disposing waste official documents; prescribe the manner of communication of official documents and, prescribe all other matters necessary to protect the safety or secrecy of any information or thing.

Mr Lim contended that his proposed new clause 30B stating "that the regulations could not be enforced without the approval of the Dewan Rakyat" was necessary so that the Minister would not abuse his power.

Problems

DAP member for Kepong, Dr Tan Seng Giaw, in supporting Mr Lim's motion said that if the proposed clause was not added to the Act, such issues as the Bumiputra Malaysia Finance (BMF) loans affair would not be made public as the Minister could easily classify it as an "official secret."

Government backbencher from Arau, Dr Abdul Hamid Pawan Teh, in rejecting Mr Lim's motion said the new clause would make the House an executive body.

Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Encik Radzi Sheikh Ahmad in winding up the debate said the House had previously approved Bills which empowered the Minister to make regulations.

The amendment to the Official Secrets Act was no different.

He said Clause 30A was necessary so that the regulation could be enforced immediately.

"Handing over the issue to be debated in the House would only cause unnecessary problems," he added.

He contended that the main question is "If we cannot trust the Minister, who can we trust?"

The Dewan unanimously approved the Bill.

MCA FAVORS APPOINTMENT OF CHINESE DISTRICT OFFICERS

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 17 Oct 83 p 14

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Sun--The MCA Youth has appealed to the government to appoint at least either one Chinese district officer or assistant district officer in each district.

This is one of the five resolutions concerning the economy, culture and government affairs which were adopted after debate at the MCA Youth general assembly here yesterday.

The assembly also adopted without debate 10 resolutions covering party affairs, economy, education, government affairs and others.

Among the resolutions debated were:

--That the MCA Youth gives its full support to the party's proposed "Chinese community national savings fund" scheme with a view to mobilise and employ Chinese capital in huge corporate projects, thus consolidating the economic position of the community:

--That the Youth gets the community to understand indepth and response positively to the "Malaysia Incorporated" and "Privatisation" concepts; and

--That the MCA Youth appeals to the government to reflect ethnic composition of the country in selecting Malaysian youths for technical training in Japan and South Korea under its "Look East" policy.

Among the resolutions adopted without debate was one calling on the education ministry to stop cutting down the allowance of Pupils' Own Language (POL) for teachers but to restore the previous rate so as not to hamper the development of POL classes.

It also called on the MCA to set up a committee to undertake a comprehensive study and to recommend ways of increasing the number of ethnic Chinese civil servants and to reduce the incidents of implementation biases involving the distribution of different types of licences, houses and land and so on.

The MCA Youth also adopted without debate a resolution denouncing the shooting down of a South Korean jetliner by a Soviet jet fighter.

The MCA Wanita, which debated eight resolutions during the day-long assembly, urged the government to impose deterrent sentences on rapists to safeguard women and girls.

Apart from urging the government to declare "Hari Wanita" on Aug. 25 as a public holiday, it also supported the government's "Look East" and "Privatisation" concept.

The MCA Wanita also urged the government to reflect the racial composition of the country in selecting candidates for training under its "Look East" policy, and to encourage all races to actively participate in the privatisation policy.

On education, it called on the government to ensure that there were adequate teachers for Chinese primary schools.

CSO: 4200/179

CHINESE ASSOCIATIONS URGED TO ORGANIZE MALAY LANGUAGE COURSES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 17 Sep 83 p 18A

[Text] Datuk Lee Kim Sye, deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, urged more civic organizations to organize Malay language courses in order to minimize government expenditure.

During a recession, government financial sources are very much limited, he said.

He indicated that such measure and the "Malaysia, Inc" concept would have mutual coordination, that is, the public and private circles would cooperate more closely for national interest.

He made these remarks at the opening ceremony of the Fourth Malay Conversational Class and the presentation of prizes for the Third Malay Oratory Contest, which were organized by the Selangor Chinese Trading Federation, last night.

Datuk Lee Kim Sye pointed out that an elected government must understand the aspirations of the people and, likewise, the people must understand the objectives of government policies.

"To understand our government's policies, we must have an effective medium, and the Malay language is an effective medium in this matter.

"There will be numerous advantages and no ill effects if the people intensify their knowledge of our national language, because they will better understand the objectives of government policies and more effectively reflect their opinions to the government," Datuk Lee said.

He pointed out that through improvement in the use of the Malay language, the relationship between the government and the public will become closer, which will indirectly enable various plans carried out under the "Malaysia, Inc" concept to attain a higher degree of success.

9300

CSO: 4205/9

SARAWAK CHIEF MINISTER URGES INTERCOMMUNAL SOLIDARITY

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 17 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] KUCHING, Sun.--Chief Minister Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud reiterated last night that no single community in Sarawak could progress in isolation or at the expense of others.

Speaking at an annual dinner of the Kuching branch of the Dayak Bidayuh National Association at a local hotel here, he said this was because no one race seemed to have the capability to stand on its own.

"We must recognise this and at the same time realise that no community can make a leap forward unless they first show their own solidarity," he stressed.

A show of solidarity, however, could become sensitive to other communities, he pointed out.

Therefore, he said, there was a need for all communities to show an understanding of this fact and adjust themselves to complement one another's role.

He was happy to see that the Bidayuh Community had been able to adjust themselves and joined the main-stream of development.

He commended the intellectuals among them for being able to identify and grab the opportunities without resorting to being offensive by blaming others for any of their own short-comings.

Neither had they built a defensive mechanism by which they could push aside "the hands that offer help to them," he added.

He described this as the most healthy trend that had happened to the Bidayuh Community.

"You have developed well and in a healthy fashion", he said.

He added: "Now is a question of your collective will of trying to decide the right way to achieve your objectives in the best way that is within your own position."

The DBNA, he said, had started well and had been able to work in harmony with those of other races

It had also been able to bring together the Bidayuh intellectuals to think in the right perspective for the community, he said.

He was confident that it would play an equally great role in the future.

Among those present at the gathering were the Assistant Minister for Communications and Works, Enci Robert Jacob Ridu, Member of Parliament, Encik Patrick Anek Uren and a member of Dewan Undangan Negeri, Abang Johari bin Tun Abang Haji Openg.

CSO: 4200/179

SARAWAK COMMUNIST SETBACK NOTED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Oct 83 p 8

[Text]

KUCHING, Wed. — The North Kalimantan Communist Party's attempts to create chaos and disorder in Sarawak have been set back by at least three years, General Officer Commanding East Malaysia, Mej Jen Datuk Haji Hassan Salleh, said today.

He said that the close co-operation between Malaysia and Indonesia in border operations had led to the discovery of several major communist camps in deep jungles near the Seventh Division's border with Indonesia.

He added that tonnes of rice, cooking oil, and other foodstuff were also located.

"Several of their members have been killed and captured. This is a setback which will delay the communists' attempts to create chaos and terror

by at least three years."

However, the two-star general declined to give the exact number of communists killed or captured for security reasons.

The joint-border operations codenamed *Operasi Kemudi* took place in 1981 and last year.

The camps were discovered in follow-up operations in early 1982.

Mej Jen Datuk Haji Hassan said the location of the camps in the deep jungles of the border suggested the communists had moved away from populated areas.

Remote locations enabled them to be self-reliant in food by cultivating vegetable on the fertile soil, fishing in the rivers and hunting abundant wild life in the jungles.

They are also trying to consolidate their strength.

CSO: 4200/178

OIL EXPLORATION CONDITIONS FOR ELF AQUITANE OUTLINED

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] **Kuala Lumpur, Wed. — Societe Nationale Elf Aquitane of France which is exploring for oil off Sarawak is required under the terms of its agreement to pay in cash to the Federal Government five per cent of its total production, the Dewan Rakyat was told today.**

Elf Aquitane was also required to pay the same amount to the Sarawak Government, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Dr. James Ongkili said in a written reply to Dr. George Chan Hong Nam (BN-Lambir).

Datuk Dr. Ongkili said that the balance of the production would be divided in the ratio of 70:30 between Petronas and Elf Aquitane.

He said Elf Aquitane was allowed to claim 30 per cent of the production for oil cost recovery or 35 per cent for gas cost recovery.

He added that Elf Aquitane was allowed to carry out exploration activities for five years.

During the period, the company was required to drill six wells.

If oil was discovered, it would be given four years to develop the wells and 15 years to carry out production work.

If gas was discovered, the company would be given five years to find markets, four years to develop the field and 15 years to carry out production.

Datuk Dr. Ongkili said Petronas welcomed companies interested in carrying out oil exploration on joint venture basis in Malaysia.

CSO: 4200/180

CUTBACK OF FUNDS AFFECTS AIRCRAFT PURCHASE

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 83 pp 4, 6

[Text]

The economic slowdown in Malaysia has hit yet another plan for purchase of equipment by the armed forces. The latest affects the Royal Malaysian Air Force which has scrapped its heavy lift transport helicopter project due to the already publicised financial woes besetting the country.

The government has been hard pressed to expand the armed forces but funds are not allowing and the heavy lift helicopters and reportedly Northrop F-5E fighters were part of the RMAF's expansion programme due for completion this year. It was reported that 16 additional F-5Es were to be ordered but have been put off until better times. As usual the air force source said it was hoped the fighters would be acquired when the economy improves.

Unlike Singapore where the air force is being given a boost with the purchase of sophisticated AWACS aircraft which cost exorbitant prices, the Malaysian situation has been one where military purchases have to be sacrificed for economic projects and goals. The Prime Minister being the Defence Minister may feel it imperative that development comes before defence requirements, otherwise the country would not experience such drastic cut-backs in defence spending. Though the military brass may

feel the need and prefer to have the planned equipment, the political authorities and the Defence Council decide otherwise.

Speculation had it that Malaysia's air force was to buy the MBB BO-105 anti-tank helicopters and the CASA NC-212 Aviocar — but both these types were in fact not included for purchase. And earlier air force reports about the anti-tank helicopters proved to be baseless as these weapons would not fit into the tactical needs of the armed forces. It would be better to equip the military with shoulder-fired anti-tank weapons senior officers said.

Touching on the heavy lift helicopter it is understood that no decision has been made on the make or manufacturer. But it is generally believed that Sikorsky's giant S-6R and the Super Puma AS332 are two of the types which can fit the roles.

The armed forces are planning to phase out the Canbou transports but it would take a few more years before another type, probably the CASA NC-212 Aviocar, is considered. The Spanish company officials approached the Ministry of Defence to present the aircraft for possible sale, but were informed about the lack of money.

CAVALRY REGIMENT TO KOTA BELUD

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Oct 83 p 10

[Text]

KOTA KINABALU, Fri.

A regiment of Royal Cavalry equipped with newly acquired Scorpion tanks, armoured support vehicles and armoured personnel carriers, will be stationed in Kota Belud in mid-November, Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Datuk Haji Mustapha said today.

Advance elements of the cavalry had already arrived at Lok Kawi, near here, he told a Press conference at the VIP House at the Lok Kawi military complex here.

Abang Abu Bakar, who arrived on Tuesday for a four-day visit to the State, said the equipment would be placed at the Young Officers' Combat Training Centre at Kota Belud. This would give the young officers an opportunity for training in conventional warfare using tanks, supporting armour and support weapons.

Priority

"We have 32,300 hectares of training area in Kota Belud which is open country and very suitable for this type of training," he stressed.

"The situation in this part of the world had made it necessary that Malaysian troops be well trained in conventional warfare," he added.

"This is being given priority in our training establishments and also at the Young Officers Combat Training Centre," he said.

Abang Abu Bakar said, one of the problems of the rapid expansion of the Armed Forces during the period 1979 to mid 1982 was lack of quality.

It was a blessing in disguise that the recession had affected the expansion of the Armed Forces and had given the Government the time to pause, to consolidate and to plan, he said.

CSO: 4200/178

RURAL NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS EXAMINED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Oct 83 p 10

[Article by Fifi Lim]

[Text]

MALNUTRITION and its accompanying health problems in the rural communities will stay a common feature unless there is intervention and remedial action by the authorities.

Recent studies by the Division of Human Nutrition, Institute of Medical Research, on several poor villages in various parts of the country show that kampung folk often have a very monotonous and unbalanced diet.

Apart from a satisfactory fish intake, there is a lack of essential foods like meat, poultry, eggs and milk. Vitamin yielding fruits and vegetables were also low on the menu list.

In most cases, the villagers get their supply of energy from foods like rice, sugar, fats and oils.

The studies by E. S. Tee, M. Kandiah and H. Hanis were part of a project to examine food consumption and habits in rural Malaysian villages. Emphasis was placed on the vulnerable groups of the communities, namely infants, pre-school children and women during the three important physiological stages of pregnancy, post-partum and lactation.

Among the villages studied were two padi growing villages in Mersing, Johore (1981) and four villages engaged in a mixture of padi-grow-

ing and rubber-tapping in Baling, Kedah (1982).

A disturbing point concerning infant feeding practices is that while most mothers mentioned breast milk as beneficial food for their babies, they also think highly of commercial "instant cereal products" which they thought to be far superior than rice porridge.

Importance

Even in the remotest of kampungs, commercial instant cereal products have established themselves as an important supplementary food for infants.

Interviews with the mothers indicated that many of them would like to buy these expensive foods for their children if they could afford.

Young children, on the other hand, were left very much on their own. They eat whatever there is on the family table. Although some mothers know the importance of giving fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables to them, no serious efforts were made to ensure that they do consume at least small amounts of these.

These children were usually not attended to unless and until they are ill. Generally, therefore, there is a lack of alternative foods for the growing children who especially need lots of proteins, calcium and vitamins in their diet.

Where the nutritional status of mothers is concerned, the seriousness of food restrictions practiced by these kampung communities and the lack of proper meals prevent these women from recovering from pregnancy and delivery.

Growth

This is further aggravated by the common lack of family planning. More often than not these women already weakened and ill-prepared physically get pregnant again soon after.

Overall the women have differing food habits and practices during the three different states of pregnancy, post-partum and lactation.

During pregnancy only 10% of the total of 286 respondents practised some form of food avoidance. These were usually the "cooling" foods and "sharp" foods — those that were thought to be able to cause miscarriages and haemorrhage such as pineapple, sour mangoes and limes.

The lack of food avoidance during pregnancy is encouraging. However, only half of these women felt any need for special foods during pregnancy.

While fruits, and vegetables followed by meat, eggs and milk were regarded as important for the growth of the foetus and for the "increase of blood production" and health of the mother, many of the women go without them, either through a lack of money or through ignorance of their nutritional needs.

After delivery, during her confinement for 40-odd days, the women follow food taboos very strictly. Over 90% of the women interviewed said they observed some form of food restrictions, especially immediately after delivery.

A whole range of vegetables and fruits were considered "cold" foods and were avoided for fear of haemorrhage, tremors, fits, fever, damage to the uterus and general weakness of the body.

Certain type of fish and other sea-foods were also

shunned as they were believed to be "toxic" and could prevent the "healing of the womb".

Inevitably, most of the women end up being allowed to take only rice with salted or smoked fish and salted eggs.

Over 80% of the women stressed the importance of taking traditional herbal preparations "to heal the uterus and bring it back to its normal size", to keep the body warm and restore them to their normal health prior to pregnancy and delivery.

Food avoidance was also practiced by 30% of the mothers who breast-feed. They felt that some undesirable factors in their foods might be passed on to their infant through the milk or could result in low milk production.

Food avoided included certain types of fish and other sea-foods labelled as "itchy" foods believed to be able to cause rashes in the infants; hot spicy foods which were thought to upset the babies's stomach; "windy", "cold" and sour foods which could cause indigestion and diarrhoea to the infants.

Bleak

Obviously, the "kampung diet" is far from satisfactory. And without proper education and assistance from outside regarding food preparation, production and usage, the nutritional status of these communities faces a bleak grade.

Various steps could be taken to improve the situation.

It is suggested that day-care centres be provided in these communities. Besides enabling the young children to play and learn together, these centres could provide a forum for the mothers to meet and possibly prepare some foods for them.

Mothers could also be taught to realise the importance of paying more attention to the health and food needs of their children.

SABAH TO RESETTLE REFUGEES, SQUATTERS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Oct 83 p 4

[Text]

SANDAKAN, Tues. — A big resettlement programme involving squatters and Filipino refugees is expected to be carried out here in April next year.

The district officer, Mr Stephen Chin, said the squatters and refugees, to be resettled were from the villages of Forest, BDC, Tanjung Pasir and Gelam and 2 km Jalan Labuk.

He said the district office was preparing sites at Kampung Tinusan and Kampung Sibuga Kechil, off 11.2 km Jalan Labuk to resettle the squatter colony now occupying prime land in the town centre.

The land, laying of water pipes and the building of a road and sewerage network, at a cost of \$4.5 million would be borne by the State Government but the squatters would have to build their own houses, he added.

The 500 refugee families would be resettled at Sungai Mautas, about 12.8 km from the town centre.

The \$2 million scheme is being funded by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees while the construction would be supervised by the Sandakan municipal council.

CSO: 4200/177

CPM STRATEGY MAIN TOPIC AT BORDER TALKS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Oct 83 p 3

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sun. — The involvement of "people in Thailand" in the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), is believed to be the main topic for discussion at the General Border Committee (GBC) meeting in Bangkok at the end of the month.

There is concern that the CPM will change its present course from being a threat to Malaysia to posing a threat to Thailand instead, said sources.

This issue is considered important as the CPM is believed to have adopted a new strategy in its armed struggle.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam will lead Malaysia's delegation to the annual meeting

Reports indicate that the CPM is trimming down its membership to ensure logistical support and to safeguard the secrecy of its activities as part of an effort to streamline the organisation.

The sources believe that the CPM which had failed in its military efforts, will embark on a strategy to infiltrate organisations in order to recruit members as "sleepers" for its future activities.

The General Officer Commanding of Peninsular Malaysia, Me-Jen Datuk Hashim Mohamed Ali, will also bring up the "live-and-let-live" relationship forced onto the business community of border towns by the CPM, said the sources.

Me-Jen Datuk Hashim

was quoted as saying: "Under this arrangement, the business community in border towns was obliged to give a cut to the CPM."

Under the so-called "relationship", 10 per cent out of every ringgit spent there by Malaysian visitors will unwittingly go into the coffers of the CPM.

The GBC will also discuss the issue of the open border policy.

The spate of robberies in the northern part of Malaysia was believed to have been the end-product of gun-running which occurs at the border, sources said.

Me-Jen Datuk Hashim views gravely the situation and says that he will bring the matter to the attention of the GBC.

On co-ordinated socio-

economic programmes, Malaysia will propose to step up the development of the programmes.

The socio-economic programme includes a ferry service linking the Thai town of Tak Bai to Pengkalan Kubor in Kelantan, a road linking Perlis to the Thai province of Satun on Thailand's west coast and an electricity exchange programme.

The latest project under the programme is at Kampung Kalai Rut and Kampung Tok Moh — connecting the area between Batu Melintang and Weng province.

Besides the usual intelligence gathering reports which will be presented by the workforce of GBC, matters pertaining to smuggling, including that of drugs, will be discussed at the meeting.

CSO: 4200/177

MINISTER STATES GOVERNMENT POSITION ON CULTURAL POLICY

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 20 Oct 83 p 4

[Text]

Kuala Lumpur, Wed:— Factors that deny historical realities will not be accepted in the implementation of the National Cultural Policy, Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Encik Anwar Ibrahim said last night.

The principles of the policy based on the developments in the country's history were clear, he added in the "Ehwal Semasa" programme over TV Malaysia.

The Government would not compromise on the principles of the policy, which were that the policy be founded on the culture of the indigenous community although cultural characteristics of other communities could be accepted and that Islam was the guiding philosophy of the Malay culture.

He said his Ministry was prepared to discuss the implementation of the policy with any organization and group that wanted such a meeting.

Constructive action and criticism from all quarters were necessary for having a national culture "determined by all."

Encik Anwar said that in the implementation of the policy, what was important was promotion of desirable values such as discipline, diligence, trustworthiness and integrity.

He regretted the action by some sections of the society and political parties exploiting the issue to create an atmosphere of tension and anxiety among the people.

He stressed that his Ministry was espousing a comprehensive concept of national culture and not a narrow and limited perception.

He said he was studying the proposal for campaigns to explain the national culture concept for the understanding and acceptance of the general public.

On western cultures, the Minister said it would be difficult to check encroachment of foreign cultural elements into the Malaysian culture but hoped the process would be at a controllable level.

PREMIER URGES BUMIPUTRAS TO LEARN BUSINESS SKILLS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 6 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Speaking glowingly of the New Economic Policy, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir suggested several new viewpoints on how Chinese nationals should help bumiputras enter business, a suggestion which obviously deserves the serious thinking of all races throughout Malaysia. The occasion was the opening ceremony of a symposium on "Marching Toward the New Economic Era" which was recently organized by the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] in the Federal Territory.

First of all, he urged the Chinese and the Malays to join hands, so the latter can have an opportunity to learn some business skill. One of the best ways, he said, is for small Chinese business firms to hire bumiputras as employees and let them start from scratch to understand the real practice, not the theory, of the business world.

Next, he reminded big Chinese companies not to employ bumiputras at a high salary but with nothing to do simply for the sake of adhering to New Economic Policy stipulations. This way the bumiputras would learn nothing about the knack of doing business.

In a penetrating way, the prime minister said that the most important thing to improve bumiputras' business skill is to let them have on-the-spot training.

It is clear that these viewpoints have struck home the malpractices which have emerged since the execution of the New Economic Policy.

Initially, the most important goal of the New Economic Policy was to rectify the inequality in the economic field and ultimately to eradicate the racial inequities in economic practices. The Third Malaysian Development Plan Report disclosed that from 1976 to 1980 government credits allocated to bumiputra institutions for the purpose of improving their economy exceeded M\$1.4 billion, of which M\$200 million went to national enterprises, M\$315 million went to the People's Trust Bureau, M\$425

million to state economic development institutions, M\$200 million to the City Development Bureau, M\$65 million to the Development Bank and M\$200 million to the Bumiputra Investment Foundation. In addition, M\$300 million was allotted to the Federal Land Bureau, Federal Land Rehabilitation Bureau, Pahang's Southeast Region Development Institute, etc.

Under these circumstances, those bumiputra institutions have developed rapidly and are playing a growingly important role in our national economy.

These are the greatest results achieved by the bumiputras in our plural economic society since the implementation of the New Economic Policy.

However, in private circles, the Malays have not been so successful in business. This probably is due to the fact that the New Economic Policy has some "side effects."

About this point the prime minister knows very clearly. Citing a vivid example, he said that it would be easy to distribute M\$1 million equally among 1,000 persons, but if each of the 1,000 persons is obliged to make a profit of M\$1 million, that would be difficult. The key to the problem is "skill," which can only be tempered through practical experience, but definitely not by learning bookish theories alone.

Therefore, he stressed that big companies should take measures to deal with those bumiputra employees who only receive a high salary but refuse to work earnestly. He disclosed that the government has gradually been reducing the subsidies for certain products, so that the people can get opportunities to step up their work skill under the New Economic Policy.

The viewpoints brought up by the prime minister shows that he can see clearly as a blazing fire those "side effects" resulting from the implementation of the New Economic Policy.

9300

CSO: 4205/6

PRIVATIZATION OF MEDICAL SERVICE DISCUSSED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 10 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] At the opening ceremony of the 17th Malaysia-Singapore Medical Conference recently, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir spoke about the problem of the privatization of medical service, which drew the attention of all circles.

It may be said that the results of our country's medical and health services since our independence are there for all to see. However, as pointed out by the prime minister, a big worry in our medical service is that although our government hospitals are equipped with the most advanced facilities and precision instruments, yet many experienced doctors prefer to practice in their private offices.

This means that the main contradiction in our medical service is that there is an outflow of government physicians toward private circles, leaving the best-equipped government hospitals short of medical personnel.

This contradiction has produced an indescribable effect on our medical service. Take, for example, the heart disease therapeutic unit of the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital, which was completed in April last year. Due to a shortage of heart specialists, this unit can do only four or five heart operations per week, no matter how dedicated the other personnel are in their work. Considering the fact that more and more people are suffering from heart diseases, we have to admit that we are still lagging far behind in heart disease treatment. As a matter of fact, the authorities concerned once disclosed that some 760 children between 6 and 7 years of age need corrective heart surgeries every year. As our government hospitals are not able to handle these cases, many heart disease sufferers are compelled to go overseas for treatment, while some others, unable to pay for the expensive heart surgery costs abroad, have publicly appealed to kind-hearted newspaper readers for financial donations.

To improve this situation, it is of course necessary to expand the heart disease unit of the general hospital or establish a special heart disease hospital. To reach this goal, however, we must first solve the problem of the shortage of specialists in government hospitals.

Why do these medical specialists flow outward?

The way our prime minister looks at it is that with our standards of living getting higher with the passing of time, the public prefer to go to private specialists in order to get better treatment, medical or otherwise, although they have to pay more.

This means that licensed private doctors not only are exempt from restrictions stipulated in government hospital service regulations, but also earn a greater income. Under such circumstances, it is well-nigh impossible for government hospitals to absorb, even with great incentives, private physicians to serve for the country.

So, how is this contradiction to be resolved?

The prime minister disclosed that the government will make a feasibility study about "privatizing" some portions of government medical service, so that private specialists can borrow the superb instruments and facilities of government hospitals. In addition, the government is also considering letting government medical specialists have limited rights to practice as licensed private doctors.

This looks like a good measure for both sides. On the one hand, the government need no longer worry about the shortage of medical specialists, and the advanced facilities of government hospitals can be optimally utilized. On the other hand, the problem of "drain" no longer exists, because the desire for government specialists to also work as licensed private practitioners is fulfilled.

What needs to be stressed is that, as part of the medical service, the specialists' medical service, after its privatization, must take public benefit into consideration in order to guarantee that medical costs will remain at a reasonable level.

2300

CSO: 4205/6

MORE CHILDREN FOR EDUCATED MALAYSIANS FAVORED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 17 Aug 83 p 2

/Commentary/

/Text/ Speaking before a mass gathering during National Day festivities the other day, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew expressed concern over the serious effect of the steady drop in childbirths by educated womenfolk in Singapore.

On the contrary, less educated women are producing more and more babies. On the average, educated women have 1.27 children each.

Lee Kuan Yew warned the public that if Singapore's population grew at the current unbalanced rate, there would be no way for the country to maintain its present level. Talents would be in short supply, the level of the people's capabilities would drop, and the economic and social development of the entire country would be affected.

Citing eugenicis, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said that research on heredity by biology scholars has proven that talent and ability are 80 percent related to natural endowments and heredity, and 20 percent to environment and education.

On the basis of this theory, if highly educated womenfolk are producing fewer and fewer children, the quality of Singaporeans would be affected in due course, and people's talent is the most precious asset of a nation.

As an island state, Singapore's land and natural resources are limited. Consequently, after its independence in 1965, the government energetically advocated family planning, using the slogan "Two is Just Right" per family and forewarning possible difficulties that might be encountered by "superfluous" children in the future, such as educational opportunities.

But those who accepted and practiced birth control were mostly educated women, while the uneducated counterparts could not care less about it.

Who would have thought that the family planning movement has caused Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's concern today?

It is expected that the Singapore Government will soon encourage well-educated women to give birth to more babies.

In Malacca, according to the 1980 census, the Malay population has grown from 4.84 million in 1970 to 6.31 million, an increase of 1.47 million or 2.7 percent.

During the same period, the Chinese population increased from 3.28 million to 3.86 million, a growth of only 580,000 or 1.6 percent.

The steep drop of the Chinese population /growth rate/ was reportedly because many of them, including students, workers and emigrants, left the country and were therefore excluded from the census. But this reasoning is inadequate.

According to the 1980 census, Malaysia's population totaled 13.7 million, which means a growth rate of 2.3 percent in the past 10 years.

At this rate, it will take 30 years to double the present population. It may be recalled that Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir once remarked that Malaysia's land and resources can accommodate 50 million people.

The current growth rate of 1.6 percent of the Chinese population is not a good phenomenon. That is why Mr Tay An Chuan, head of the Youth Solidarity Movement, recently appealed to the Chinese to consider "increasing production." This appeal has a point.

We hold that well-educated Malaysians should appropriately "increase production" and not practice birth control, in order to provide our country with good talents.

430

See: 2001/1

BRIEFS

KHOMAYNI PAMPHLETS BEING DISTRIBUTED--KUALA LUMPUR, Sun.--Pamphlets carrying a speech purportedly made by Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini are being distributed here. Most of them are distributed outside mosques after Friday prayers. Last Friday, a group of people dressed in white robes were seen handing out the pamphlets to those attending prayers at the Kampung Baru mosque. The 14-page pamphlet in Bahasa Malaysia, containing the coloured photograph of the Ayatollah Khomeini and three photographs of the disaster caused by the Iran-Iraq war, was published last month. It is not known whether police are aware of the group's latest activities. Police refused to comment. However, a mosque official, Encik Haji Hussein bin Kintan, 58, said today: "I came to know about this matter two weeks ago when some of those attending prayers said they had been handed such pamphlets. Although I have not personally received them I have seen a group of young men distributing them during our Friday prayers at the compound." [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Oct 83 p 1]

MINISTRY INVESTIGATES KHOMAYNI LEAFLETS--KUALA LUMPUR, Mon.--The Government is now examining the pamphlets carrying a speech purportedly by Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini which are being distributed outside mosques after Friday prayers. A Home Affairs Ministry spokesman said the Ministry was aware these pamphlets were being distributed. "We know who are responsible," he added, but declined to name them. The spokesman said the Ministry was in possession of some of the pamphlets. Its action would depend on the results of the Ministry's analysis of the contents, he said. Last Friday, it was reported that a group of people dressed in white robes were seen handing out the pamphlets to those attending prayers at the Kampung Baru mosque. Meanwhile, the Federal Territory Religious Department said it will investigate the circulation of the pamphlets. [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Oct 83 p 5]

DUYONG FIELD CONTRACT--KUALA LUMPUR--Promet-Sumitomo, a joint-venture between Sumitomo Heavy Industries Ltd. and Promet Berhad has been awarded the \$35 million contract for the hook-up, precommissioning and commissioning of gas production facilities for the Duyong field in the South China Sea. According to a Promet press release, the hook-up precommissioning operations would begin month and has been scheduled for completion by March next year. This would be followed by the commissioning and start up, it added. The development of the Duyong field, about 200 kilometres east of Terengganu, include the

installation facilities to deliver gas to the shore at Kerteh by the middle of 1984. The hook-up contract involved three wellhead platforms, a central process platform, a living quarters platform, a flare tripod, connecting bridges and the sotong collector plant-forms. [Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 25 Oct 83 p 12]

SUPP REJECTS CULTURAL ASSIMILATION--KUCHING, Tues--The Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) will 'swim and sink' with the Chinese culture, its publicity chief, Mr David Teng, said today. Stressing that this is the principle that the party took on the issue, he said that there should not be any suspicion on the firm stand taken by SUPP on culture. "In dealing with the culture issue, the SUPP are to make use of its participation in the government and to adopt a convincing method to rectify the shortcomings and to ensure the free development of the cultures of various races," he added. Also a Council Negeri Member, Mr Teng told a press conference that in the formation of the national culture, it should incorporate the finest and best ethnic cultures from various races. "We strongly oppose any race or group in their attempt to diminish the culture of other races, and we reject cultural assimilation," he said. Mr Teng said that all races should adopt a mutual respect and understanding spirit in dealing with the national culture issue. [Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 19 Oct 83 p 1]

CSO: 4200/179

BRIEFS

SEPARATIST LEADER'S CAR BOMBED--NOUMEA, Nov 3.--A bomb wrecked the car of separatist leader Jacques Violette last night in what was believed to be the first explosives attack here for 10 years, police said today. They said no one was hurt in the blast outside Mr Violette's home in the capital of France's New Caledonia territory. Demands for independence by the indigenous Melanesians have caused growing unrest, with violent clashes between them and white settlers and police. No one has so far claimed responsibility for last night's bomb attack. Mr Violette, a member of the territory's assembly, was quoted in local newspapers as telling a meeting of separatists at the weekend that they should make a unilateral declaration of independence and boycott administrative bodies if the French Government did not respond to separatist demands. He was also quoted as saying he favoured further undermining French rule by establishing a politico-military organisation backed by popular militias in order "to resist colonial repression."--NZPA-Reuter. (10at) [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Nov 83 p 5]

EO: 1277/191

PARTIAL THAW ON AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

NZPA

Perth

A partial thaw of New Zealand's five-month freeze on Australian investment bids was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, last evening.

Eight proposals have been approved, Mr Muldoon revealed in an address to the Confederation of Western Australian Industry.

A Wellington announcement showed that one of the applicants was the Australian biscuit-maker, Arnotts, which was given permission to buy 50 per cent of an Auckland company, Aulsebrook's, Ltd, a Goodmans Group subsidiary.

Mr Muldoon did not say who had received the eight approvals, and the Overseas Investment Commission secretary in Wellington, Mr Bruce Rampton, would not give details.

However, Mr Rampton confirmed the Arnotts decision, which had been announced in a company press statement. About 70 other Australian applications are in the pipeline.

Mr Muldoon had talks with the Australian Treasurer, Mr Paul Keating, in Washington last month over the investment row which led to the freeze.

He said last evening, "I have been sufficiently encouraged by our discussion to relax partially a moratorium I had placed on Australian foreign investment proposals seeking approval

from our own Overseas Investment Commission."

The ban on Australian investment came after Australia held up requests from New Zealand companies wanting to invest across the Tasman. Mr Muldoon instructed the O.I.C. in May to reject all Australian applications.

Mr Muldoon made last evening's announcement at the outset of a four-day visit to Australia which was largely to fulfil a speaking engagement with the Australian Chamber of Commerce this evening in Adelaide.

Earlier yesterday Mr Keating said Australia and New Zealand had begun moves to end the dispute over Tasman investment.

He said Mr Muldoon would be outlining progress on the investment issue.

Mr Keating said his Government would be looking again at New Zealand investment proposals which had been unable to proceed because of the dispute.

Trans-Tasman foreign investment would be reviewed in 1988, Mr Keating said, and his Government was now examining whether some aspects of that review could be carried out in the near future.

Mr Keating also revealed that the Australian Government's over-all review of foreign investment was almost completed and would go before the Cabinet in the next few weeks.

Mr Muldoon plans to have talks during his Australian trip with the Federal Finance Minister, Mr John Dawkins.

His announced partial lifting of the freeze came as a surprise in Wellington.

Before he left New Zealand yesterday he said in an interview that he did not "expect movement on it for perhaps a week or two yet" and callers to the O.I.C. office yesterday morning were told there had been no change to the ban.

Mr Muldoon said last evening, "Fortunately I think we are beginning to see a way through. I am confident we can work through most of the difficult cases that have arisen."

"In the longer term of course, there is provision in C.E.R. (Closer Economic Relations agreement between New Zealand and Australia) for a comprehensive review of the whole economic relationship in 1988."

"Set out in the terms of reference for that review is a provision to look at the whole area of foreign investment."

"By that stage the integration of our two economies may have reached the point where more fundamental changes are required in that

area."

Mr Muldoon said New Zealand was not asking Australia to abandon its foreign investment policy, "just to look at our proposals both in the spirit, and in terms of, their contribution to the C.E.R. agreement."

He said New Zealand had a "very liberal foreign investment review procedure."

"It is designed to knock out those very few proposals that we think are clearly not in the national interest."

"But you try to apply that approach to the other side of the Tasman and you come up against some very stony faced gentlemen who run the Australian Foreign Investment Review Board and who are dedicated to protecting Australian enterprise from rampant New Zealand capitalists."

Since C.E.R. got under way "a significant number of New Zealand companies, both in the financial and manufacturing sectors, have encountered difficulties with the F.I.R.B.," Mr Muldoon said.

Most of the proposals which had been rejected "involve sensible rationalisation proposals totally in keeping with what we are trying to do on the trade front."

"Frequently they do not get to the stage of being formally rejected by the F.I.R.B. When they present their draft submissions, they are told not to bother applying."

LABOR LEADER PREDICTS LANDSLIDE VICTORY

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Text]

The New Zealand Party spokesman, Mr Robert Jones, believes the Labour Party will win the next election in a landslide.

He thinks the net result will be a contrived one, Labour taking 60 seats with the remaining 35 split between the National Party and the New Zealand Party.

Mr Jones told reporters at a conference in Auckland yesterday that if the New Zealand Party ended up with only about 7 per cent of the vote he would say "to hell with it then."

He did not intend to devote his life to a mission if the voting public would not buy what his party said.

Mr Jones said the New

Zealand Party regarded seats such as East Coast Bays and Pakuranga as "hot prospects."

Right Candidate

Remuera, too, was winnable, with the right candidate. He hinted that the New Zealand Party's candidate for the blue-ribbon National seat would be a woman.

Mr Jones said the party was optimistic about its chances in seats such as Bay of Islands and Kaipara where there had been a phenomenal influx of members to the new party.

He did not know how many paid up members the New Zealand Party had because such details were dealt with on a decentralised basis.

It was better to leave such matters to each electorate.

Party Leadership

The party had received a lot of sizeable donations but Mr Jones was not prepared to reveal the size of the biggest one.

He said he would probably contest the party leadership when the organisation held its conference in Wellington in February.

The New Zealand Party, which Mr Jones believes will have a devastating effect on the National Party, will hold a public meeting in Auckland in three weeks' time.

CSO: 4200/190

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARTICLE ANALYZES TASK OF CONSOLIDATING NATIONAL DEFENSE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 83 pp 8-25

[Article by Trung Dung: " The 5th Party Congress Resolution and the Issues of Building and Consolidating National Defense"]

[Text] The 5th National Congress of Delegates of our party, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation in our country and the world, has determined the present situation of our country and pointed out that our people must simultaneously carry out two closely related strategic tasks: "To successfully build socialism and to be ready to fight and to firmly defend the socialist fatherland."

The previous 4th Party Congress, while pointing to the general line on the socialist revolution and the economic line in the new revolutionary stage, at the same time raised a number of basic issues in connection with the military line and the line on the all-people national defense and people's war for the defense of the fatherland. From the realities of consolidating national defense, particularly from the realities of fighting the two wars for the defense of the fatherland against the aggressive war of the Chinese reactionaries in the recent period, our party has gradually materialized, developed and perfected the military line, through the resolutions of the VCP Central Committee and its Political Bureau and Military Commission. The party congress this time has also materialized and developed additional and new factors in the defense of the fatherland. We must fully understand the spirit of the 5th Party Congress about the task of being ready for combat and consolidating national defense and adhere to the basic issues in the party military line in the new revolutionary stage. From there, let us strive to organize a very good fulfillment of this extremely important strategic task, which is closely linked with the task of national and socialist construction, and to make active contributions to turning the correct party line into a realistic victory.

The Vietnamese people had to undergo a fight full of sacrifice and hardship for many decades in order to regain independence, freedom and reunification of the fatherland and to bring the country as a whole to socialism. More than anybody else our people wish to have peace to rebuild their beloved country and to build a life of plenty and happiness for themselves and their children tomorrow. Due to the fact that the economy of our country is still backward and has been destroyed by war for many consecutive decades and by frequent natural calamities, as well as by enemy sabotage activities, it cannot within a short time resolve the loss of balance in many of its aspects; therefore, our people still encounter many difficulties in their daily life. We must step up production and quickly increase the pace of economic construction in order to gradually stabilize and improve the standard of living. Moving to socialism from an economy in which small-scale production is common, we have so much work to do in the period lying ahead: to satisfy the most urgent and essential needs, to gradually stabilize and to move one step toward improving the material and cultural living conditions of the people; to continue to build the material and technical base of socialism; to complete the socialist transformation in the South, to perfect the production relationships in the North, and so on. All of those things are not easy to do. In the management of the economy and of society, we have achievements and strengths, and at the same time also shortcomings and weaknesses. In such a situation, we must put the task of building the economy and building socialism above everything else. This is in conformity with the demand of the objective reality and is suitable for the legitimate aspirations of all our people and also true to the spirit of the resolution of the 5th Party Congress.

On the other hand, we must also see that, in addition to the urgent economic needs, the national-defense needs are also emerging in an urgent manner due to the complex changes in the situation in Indochina, Southeast Asia and all over the world. The belligerent forces of imperialism, led by the American imperialists and Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, are colluding with one another to fight and undermine the revolutionary movement in many areas. In Southeast Asia, the Chinese reactionaries and American imperialists are focusing their attacks on Vietnam and on Laos and Kampuchea. Although they were defeated in the two aggressive wars against our country, the Chinese reactionaries, with the Americans giving them support and strength, are waging a style of multifaceted war of destruction against our country. At the same time, they continue to prepare for waging the aggressive war on different scales as they hope to conquer our country, to conquer the whole of Indochina and to move toward becoming the ruler of Southeast Asia and the world. Our people very much like to have peace, to restore solidarity and friendship with the Chinese people and to restore normal relations between the two countries. We have brought forth many proposals in conformity with reason and sentiment.

However, so far the Chinese rulers have not given any response. They have been using many tricks, both brazen and shrewd, to carry out their darn design, including the very wicked tricks aimed at dividing our country from the fraternal socialist countries and isolating our country on the international stage. Due to the fact that they encountered great difficulties in many aspects in the country, along with failures on the international stage, at the so-called "12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party" the Beijing reactionary rulers were forced to adopt a number of tactical changes in their foreign policies, but in connection with Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries, in terms of China's strategy and tactics, there have been no changes. In the coming years, the tendency is the general situation will show new favorable gains, but more difficulties and complications created by the enemy cannot be ruled out. Consequently, along with the efforts aimed at building up the economy, we must remain vigilant and ready for combat, strive to consolidate national defense and security, firmly defend the fatherland and effectively cope with any situation. This is also an objective need, a profound aspiration of the people and also a matter that the 5th Party Congress has very clearly determined.

Thus both the economic need and the national-defense need have been raised in an extremely urgent manner. This is the reason why our party has proposed two strategic tasks of a single revolutionary strategy -- the socialist revolution for the entire country. However, it is necessary to realize that the economic and daily-life needs are vital ones that count every day and hour for every person, every family and society as a whole; they directly act on all sectors and state organs and influence the concept and thinking of many leadership and management organs, and every citizen. As to the national-defense needs, they are somewhat different. The armed conflict between us and the enemy and the enemy action to create military pressure regularly take place only in the hostile border areas and normally directly and regularly affect the armed forces, military organs and people in a number of front-line localities. Although the enemy's war of destruction continuously takes place everywhere and in every sector, it is a kind of "silent" and "smoldering" war that is not easily recognized by everybody. Therefore, since not every person, every sector and every echelon has been able to thoroughly understand the situation and to recognize, readily and profoundly, the enemy plot, it has not been possible for everyone to fully understand the spirit set forth in the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, i.e., "put the task of building socialism above everything else" and at the same time "do not neglect for a single moment the task of consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland." Furthermore, building and consolidating the national defense of a fully independent and sovereign country remains a relatively new matter for our party, state and people.

In order to properly fulfill the task of defending the fatherland, we must clarify a number of new substances in our party's national-defense view and therefore see a number of new substances in the task of consolidating national defense.

These new substances originate from the lines on the socialist revolution, on building the socialist economy and on military matters in the period of building and defending the fatherland, which were suggested at the 4th Party Congress and supplemented and further materialized at the 5th Party Congress. They reflect a complete consideration of the situation and all of its aspects, specifically the true state of our country's economy today, under the real historical conditions of the revolutionary struggle in Indochina, Southeast Asia and all over the world.

Our country presently does not have a lasting and total peace in order to concentrate our energy on the economy-building task. As the 5th Party Congress has pointed out, our country is being in a situation in which we both have peace and have to face a kind of multifaceted war of destruction of the enemy, at the same time the possibility of the enemy launching a large-scale aggressive war. On the hostile border, in addition to busily stepping up the political and psychological and espionage warfare and undermining our economy, the enemy stations troops close to the border, continually provokes armed conflict between smaller units, which sometimes is very tense, gradually encroaches on parts of our territory while waging the war, invades our waters and airspace and threatens to launch a large-scale war. Meanwhile, the national task and international obligation of our army and people toward fraternal Laos and Kampuchea are also being raised in a permanent and serious manner.

Our country is now in the first leg of the period of transition to socialism as we move forward from a generally small-scale production, with the economy showing a serious lack of balance, labor productivity remaining very low and an industrial base being very poor. Consequently, our economy which cannot easily satisfy the immediate vital needs of production and daily life encounters even more difficulties and tension as it must satisfy also the great and urgent needs of national defense. In the course of carrying on the socialist revolution in our country, both the laws on moving from the small-scale production to the large-scale socialist production and on building socialism along with defending the socialist fatherland show their interaction and effects on each other and greatly influence the positions and policies of our party and state in both the economy and national defense.

Our people have a basic favorable condition, which is the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Thanks to it, we can equip our people's armed forces with many modern weapons and means of war, which our country's industry cannot produce as yet. However,

in order to develop the effectiveness of these weapons and means on our country's battlefield and in accordance with the military art of defending the Vietnamese fatherland, we must to an utmost degree emphasize the spirit of self-reliance. In addition to heightening the capacity of our cadres and combatants to master weapons and technology, we must try very hard to satisfy the needs having to do with ensuring technology, rear service, mobility, and so on for our troops. Furthermore, between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community there are geographical difficulties, particularly when war breaks out. Only if we have to make great efforts and try to satisfy to the highest degree the needs of our economy and national defense, we will be able to fully use the international assistance and to take the initiative under any circumstances when a large-scale war breaks out.

To build national defense is to prepare the country for war and to defeat any aggressor. Therefore, our national defense must satisfy the new needs of the people's war for the defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland under present conditions and against any sabotage and aggressive designs of the new strategic objective -- the Chinese expansionists colluding with the American imperialists and reactionary lackeys.

The war for the defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland against the aggressive war of the Chinese expansionists obeys the general laws of the Vietnamese people's war and at the same time has new needs compared to the two previous wars of resistance against the French and Americans. This war must be a people's, all-people, total and modern war being developed to a high level and on the basis of the socialist system having been established in the entire country and in every locality.

We can and must urge all people to fight the enemy, mobilize all aspects of the strength of the country and socialist system and create the greatest combined strength necessary to defeat an enemy having large numbers of troops; having land, sea and skies adjacent to ours; and being capable of suddenly launching massive aggressive attacks on our country from without. We must step up the armed struggle and closely combine it with the political, ideological, cultural and diplomatic struggles; both destroy the aggressors and defend every inch of the sacred territory of the fatherland, our airspace, land and waters; protect our economic, cultural and defense installations; protect the lives and properties of the people and state; protect the socialist construction throughout the country; and isolate to a high degree the aggressors in the world. We can and must build a strong defensive front and a powerful military force and prepare the country for fighting the aggressive war right before it breaks out, particularly in the front-line areas on the border, along the coast and in key zones. When the war breaks out, the country as a whole must send all of its force to the front, firmly take the initiative, fiercely attack as soon as the enemy sets foot on our soil, destroy the aggressors right in the

front-line areas and prevent them from moving deeply into our territory and undermining our people's socialist construction and revolutionary achievements. The all-people fight against the aggressors must be reflected in sending aid to the front while every locality must at the same time successfully defend itself. The country as a whole resolutely fights and defeats the enemy under any circumstances, even if the war is prolonged and widened, and at the same time continues to step up production in conformity with the state of war. Right from the beginning of the war, on the defensive front of the country, fighting the war with main-force units and fighting the local people's war are closely combined and reflected in many forms of military operations on different scales and closely coordinated with one another, through both coordinated combat by the arms and armed services and independent combat by them, both combat by the main-force troops and by local troops, the militia and self-defense forces and border troops.

A number of the above-mentioned new substances of the war for the defense of the fatherland brings about many new needs for the consolidation of national defense and building of the armed forces. We must actively prepare the country for the event of war and for good mobilization of every capability in terms of the manpower and resources of the people and country in responding to the extremely great needs of war. We must build the infrastructural facilities like roads, ports, airfields, etc. enough to provide our forces with mobility, weapons and modern technology, and build a leadership and command system, a communication system from top to bottom and a system of ensuring rear service and technical capabilities for arms and armed services, for the main-force units and local armed forces, as well as mobile and stationary forces. We must protect the rear area, maintain its vitality, protect the leading organs, protect the vitality of the socialist economy during the time of war and in different localities, protect the lives and properties of the people and state during the war and thwart the enemy's strategic attacks with air force, air and sea landings and insurgency. We must get prepared or ensure victory even in the case the enemy dares to use mass killing weapons. These needs must be recognized and systematically taken care of through preparations by the entire system of proletarian dictatorship and all of the organs and economic and cultural sectors of the party and state right before there is war and in the course of building the country and consolidating national defense, instead of waiting until the war breaks out, nor solely relying on the military organs to satisfy them.

In the new historical confrontation with the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the American imperialists, we still must resort to fighting a big power with small things, further uphold the national tradition of patriotism and invincibility and move toward a new level of military science and modern military art in order to defeat the enemy.

As we build and consolidate national defense, build the armed forces and develop the military science and art of the war for the defense of the fatherland, we rely on continuing and further developing the experiences that have been reviewed of our people and army through the two wars of resistance against the French and the Americans under the leadership of the party, and more recently the still-fresh experiences in the two wars for the defense of the fatherland on the southwestern and northern borders against the aggressive war of the Chinese expansionists. At the same time, we pay attention to applying to the present conditions our ancestors' precious experiences in consolidating national defense and waging the national-salvation war against the feudal expansionists from the North in our national history. On the other hand, we attach utmost importance to learning from and creatively applying the advanced experiences and modern military knowledges of the army and people of the fraternal socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union. We also pay attention to studying the experiences of other countries in the world. The past experiences of our ancestors and the advanced experiences of the Soviet Union and socialist countries, and the experiences of other countries in the world as well, certainly supplement and greatly enrich Vietnam's military science and art today.

As we build and consolidate national defense, we must also fully understand the view on Indochina being a single battlefield and on strengthening the bond of combat solidarity with the armies and people of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. Like the imperialists in the past, the Chinese expansionists today foster the evil intention of dividing the Indochinese peoples so as to easily conquer the three countries. They attempt to rely on the territory and force of one country to invade and conquer another country. In reality, they have turned Indochina into a battlefield in order to carry out their dark design. The people of the three countries must unite and maintain a close combat alliance on the basis of totally cooperating with one another in the national construction as well as in the defense of one's country against the common enemy. Only by so doing can they create the greatest force and the strongest national-defense posture for all three fraternal peoples and the greatest national-defense force for each nation. Our army and people, while fulfilling the sacred national task, always do their very best to fulfill the noble international obligation toward other peoples on the Indochinese peninsula and to make active contributions to defeating any schemes for division, sabotage and aggression of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the American imperialists and the reactionary lackeys' forces in the region. Our army and people keenly recognize the fact that fulfilling the international obligation toward fraternal Laos and Kampuchea is also fulfilling the national task for the sake of the survival of our nation and the defense of independence, freedom and socialism of the Vietnamese fatherland.

II

The national defense of the SRV today, as the 5th Party Congress has pointed out, must be "the all-people, total and modern national defense based on continuously consolidating and strengthening the working people's collective ownership system in all aspects."² It is closely linked with the common struggle of the three nations on the Indochinese peninsula, with the solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and the strength of the three revolutionary rapids of the era.

In the construction and consolidation of national defense, we must mobilize and organize the people for national construction and for being ready to fight to defend the fatherland, with all people caring about consolidating national defense on the basis of actively building, consolidating and ceaselessly perfecting the socialist collective ownership system in the political, economic, cultural and other fields and in the country as a whole and every locality.

We must strive to make every Vietnamese citizen an outstanding laborer in the building of socialism and at the same time a staunch combatant in the defense of the socialist fatherland. Every factory, work site, enterprise, cooperative, etc. is a production unit and at the same time a combat unit. Every district is an agricultural-industrial economic structure and at the same time a military fortress for the defense of the fatherland. Every province is an agricultural-industrial economic structure and at the same time a strategic unit of the all-people national defense and the people's war for the defense of the fatherland. The country as a whole is a great work site for the building of socialism and at the same time a unified battlefield for concentrating its energy on defeating the enemy. When peace prevails, all our people remain vigilant and ready for combat, strive to build a prosperous and strong country and resolutely defeat the enemy in the war of destruction and aggression on any scale. When war breaks out and the fatherland is threatened, we carry out the mottoes, "the entire country fights the aggressor" and "all people are soldiers," quickly and on a timely basis concentrate our energy on helping the front to defeat the enemy and firmly protect our rear area; resolutely destroy the aggressors, protect every inch of the sacred soil of the fatherland, protect the proletarian dictatorship and socialist collective ownership system and protect the peaceful existence of all nationalities living in the Vietnamese land; and contribute to protecting the revolutionary undertaking of the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula and defending peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Building such guidelines, our people must concentrate on properly fulfilling the following major tasks in order to build a strong all-people national defense.

² Fifth Party Congress Documents, Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1962, pp 43-44.

1. All the people resolutely defeat the enemy in the war of destruction, ceaselessly improve the defense posture of the country and are ready to fight to win the large-scale aggressive war of the Chinese reactionaries.

At present, the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the American imperialists are vigorously stepping up a kind of war of destruction to destroy us in many fields, on many grounds, with many forces and in many extremely dangerous and shrewd forms and maneuvers; to weaken us in every aspect; and from there to hope to create violent rioting and to overthrow our regime when conditions permit. At the same time, they still prepare conditions for waging a large-scale aggressive war against our country when the opportunities arise. The crafty enemy figures it out that by winning in his kind of war of destruction he can conquer and subjugate our country without having to use an aggressive army and that if he cannot achieve such an objective, it will be an active preparation for the conditions necessary for him to launch a large-scale aggressive war. Therefore, defeating the enemy in his style of war of destruction is an extremely important and urgent political task of our people's socialist revolutionary undertaking, in connection with both strategic tasks -- building the country and defending the fatherland.

In order so we must make all our people thoroughly understand the cruel and wicked purpose of the enemy war of destruction, remain constantly vigilant toward the enemy and clearly understand that the struggle to defeat this enemy plot is going to be tough, complex and protracted. We must develop the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorial system, the managerial efficiency of the state and the collective ownership right of the working people as we rely on the strength of the masses as a base, use the public security force and the army as an effective supporting force, both actively build up and protect our force in every way, take the initiative to prevent the enemy from attacking while steadily and ceaselessly attacking him, defeat any of his destructive maneuvers and plots and vigorously ensure political security and social order and security. We must make our country stronger in every way and under any circumstances and prevent, repulse and defeat any attempt on the part of the enemy to launch a large-scale aggressive war.

In order to be ready to actively deal with the enemy plot to provoke an aggressive war we must continue to improve the country's defense posture, "ensuring readiness for the entire country and every locality, and their ability to take the initiative to deal with any situation."*

We must rely on the political task, military task, military strategy of the war for the defense of the fatherland, terrain conditions, judgment of the law of

* Fifth Party Congress Documents, Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1952, p. 44.

to the enemy's aggressive war against our country and our country's actual conditions in the near and far future as we determine and ceaselessly revise our strategic determination, plans and arrangement; define the front and the rear area; divide the strategic zones, battlefields and bases in the country as a whole and on every battlefield, and so on, in different situations of the war. This is a very important matter which determines the direction for consolidating national defense, building the country, combining the economy with national defense, and vice versa, and also determines the direction for building up the defense posture at the military-region, provincial and district levels.

We must take full advantage of the favorable conditions of our country's terrain, overcome its difficulties and continue to consolidate and strengthen the defense posture in the areas of the front and in important strategic zones of the country, first of all the northern border and coastal provinces, the central highland provinces and the key areas on the front line of military regions. In order to properly fulfill this task, on the one hand, we must strive to continue to consolidate and perfect the battlefield, troop deployment, mobility route, rear service and technical systems and ceaselessly raise the level of combat power and combat readiness of the people's armed forces, which consist of the main-force troops, border troops, local troops and militia and self-defense forces, on those fronts. On the other hand -- and this is a very basic matter -- we must properly carry out the party's national policy; make utmost efforts; build provinces, districts and villages on those fronts more and more stable politically and better developed economically and culturally; and ceaselessly improve the standard of living and the ability to provide the rear service on the spot.

We must closely combine the economy with national defense and security in accordance with a unified project and plan, thus making every achievement in this connection capable of strengthening both national defense and the economy and satisfying both peacetime and wartime needs. We must step up the construction of combat hamlets, combat villages and combat clusters, particularly the construction of military-fortress districts and base areas, improve the defense arrangement of provinces and build a strong defense front for the local people's war. We must create a unified front for both the main-force and local troops, ensure a strong link between the war fought with the main-force army units and the local people's war and achieve steady mastery and powerful offensive capabilities. We must strengthen solidarity between the army and the people and solidarity and coordination among the military, civilian and administrative organs and the party in the localities in all activities. Achieve a unity of determination between the army and the people for jointly building a prosperous border region and turn the entire long border into a strong front-line area of the fatherland that deserves the confidence of the people throughout the country.

To build and protect the border region, the front-line area of the fatherland, is the responsibility of the localities and at the same time the responsibility of every sector at the central level and the people throughout the country. The localities must make extraordinary efforts; at the same time, the Central Committee must concentrate on providing leadership, assistance and aid of all kinds and creating favorable conditions for the people in the border provinces to develop their potential and strength and to build themselves into totally strong localities. We must launch a movement in all localities in the country to turn to the front line and to aid and assist the border provinces in construction and combat.

We must study and step up the construction of the people's defense system in the war for the defense of the fatherland. The people's defense (we used to say civil defense) mentioned here is protecting the rear area, maintaining all kinds of activities in the rear area, protecting the people's lives and properties and protecting the economic, political, cultural, social, military and other installations in the rear area in the war. At present, many countries in the world consider the people's defense a strategic factor in modern warfare. For in a modern war, the rear area is also a strategic target for constant enemy attack. During the war, if we do not have any measures for strong protection to reduce to the lowest level losses of lives and properties, if we do not have any measures to quickly overcome the consequences of enemy attacks, nor to effectively restore the normal activities of the rear area, in the face of the strategic offensives launched by enemy air and naval forces, right in the first days of the war the rear area will be thrown into a chaotic state. For instance, land communication will be disrupted; the sources of electric power and water and the energy installations, destroyed; the network of industrial and commercial production and circulation and distribution, paralyzed; and losses of lives and properties, very great. As a result, the front will not possibly remain strong.

Our people have had many rich experiences in organizing the people's air defense in their fight against the war of destruction waged by the American imperialists with their air and naval forces. We must start from the need to have wide defense of the country against a total and modern war launched by the enemy and study and determine the way to organize a people's defense system in the war for the defense of the fatherland, and move toward adopting state laws on organization, tasks, formula for action, etc., and hence, the guidelines for appropriate organization and training in peacetime.

2. To build the potential capabilities of all kinds in national defense on the basis of stepping up the socialist construction; to closely combine the economy with national defense, and vice versa.

The most basic requirement to build the various potential capabilities -- political, spiritual, economic, military, cultural, scientific and technical -- in

national defense is to strive to carry out the party line on socialist revolution: to adhere to the proletarian dictatorship; to develop the collective ownership right of the working people; to simultaneously carry on three revolutions; to step up socialist industrialization; and to build the socialist collective ownership system, the socialist large-scale production, the new culture and the new socialist man."

In our people's country-safeguarding strength the political and spiritual factor plays a very decisive role. We must step up the transformation of the old production relationships and build and perfect the new ones. Strive to build the party, administration and mass organizations into very clean and strong ones. Establish at any cost and fully develop the effects of the mechanism wherein the party assumes leadership, the people are owners and the state manages throughout the country and in every sector, locality and installation. Seriously implement the new Constitution and further strengthen the people's political unanimity and spiritual unity. Through education make the people throughout the country and people of all nationalities, particularly the young generation, understand the obligation to defend the fatherland and clearly understand that defending the fatherland also means defending the socialist construction and the living of every family and individual.

A strong economy is the basis for creating the national defense strength. We must strive to build the economy, to develop production, to step up the socialist transformation of agriculture and industry and commerce, to establish the socialist order in distribution and circulation and to create at any cost a basic change in the actual state of the country's economy.

As an immediate task, strive to fulfill at any cost the socioeconomic tasks of the 5 years of 1981-1985 and the 1980's. We must see the full importance of the economic task. Only by attaining the economic goals that we have set can we be in a position to gradually stabilize and improve the standard of living and to satisfy the vital needs of society. This has been the highest goal of socialism and presently is an urgent and pressing matter, as well as our people's topmost need after decades of extremely hard fighting. As their living standard is improved, the people will feel more encouraged, confident and attached to the regime and will do their very best to build and defend the country. Only by fulfilling the economic task can we be in a strong position to manage the market, to put an end to and eliminate the negative phenomena in the socioeconomic life and to make active contributions to creating new progresses in other fields. Only with the economy being developed can we have accumulation from within the economy in order to actively extend the scope of industrialization by means of our people's own strength in the subsequent stages and move our country quickly, vigorously and steadily toward socialism. Naturally, it also brings about great and total benefits for national defense and creates a base that is strong in every aspect for national defense.

building our country under the conditions of the enemy's still standing and waged multifaceted war of destruction. In this situation, protecting the economy, protecting every labor achievement of the people and fighting the enemy sabotage plot becomes an extremely important matter. Building the economy and protecting it must be closely linked together. In all economic management there must be economic protection content and measures to make economic management a very orderly task. National defense and security must be fully combined and strongly dependent on the all-people strength and efforts to fulfill the task of ensuring peaceful and secure conditions for our people to build up the socialist construction and economic development and making our country stronger in all aspects and under any circumstances.

Talking about the new strength of the all-people, total and modern national defense of today's socialist Vietnam requires that we talk about the role of districts and provinces (municipalities). In the party economic and military lines a position which is also an extremely important strategic matter is to build our provinces into an industrial-agricultural economic structure and a strategic unit for national defense and to build our districts into an industrial-agricultural economic structure and a military fortress (along with building the central economy and developing the key economic and technical sectors of the country). We must strive to organize good fulfillment of the above-mentioned important strategic task, especially to build districts, which serve as the bases for reorganizing production, carrying on three revolutions and becoming strong military fortresses. Properly resolving this matter will create the quality for the national defense strength, reinforce the front and limit the strength of the war for the defense of the fatherland in every locality throughout the country. About the role of district fortresses in the war for the defense of the fatherland, Le Duan has pointed out: "We believe that as we are building our economy to make it more prosperous everyday and as we build up a powerful regular army and 500 on-the-spot fortresses that are our districts, we are totally capable of defeating any aggressive force."

On the basis of the achievements in socialist construction, we must properly combine the economy with national defense, and vice versa, and combine other socialist construction with national defense if we want to turn the country's strength of all kinds into a national-defense potential. As for combining the economy with national defense, the 5th Party Congress has set forth a number of basic guidelines. They include combining the economy with national defense, and vice versa, in a basic and lasting direction and at the same time being vigilant in order to make timely and appropriate adjustments when necessary events take place and to ensure defeating the enemy. They include fully combining planning, economic zoning, distribution of labor and work with building the economic and technical sectors, for the purpose of creating a unified strategic arrangement in order to take the initiative in both economic and national defense matters throughout the country and in each locality.

The combining task must take place in both the central and local economies in order to provide on-the-spot rear service for the defense of the country. Draw up plans for mobilizing the national economy to promote readiness in the event of an aggressive war. Strengthen the defense industry in an appropriate manner and at the same time exploit its capabilities as a contribution to economic development. The army, while ceaselessly raising its fighting power and the level of its combat readiness, must take part in economic construction.

The guidelines and contents are thus very clear in connection with the task of combining the economy with national defense, and vice versa. The question to be raised now is organizing their implementation, with the key factor being through state planning turning them into realistic results.

Our state plans must fully understand the two strategic tasks, consider both our economic and national defense needs and be aimed at making both the economy and national defense strong, in accordance with the goals that have been suggested for the 1960's. The need for combining the economy with national defense must be fully understood and materialized in the plans of all echelons and sectors from central and provincial (municipal) to district and basic levels. Only then can we ensure a total and synchronized fulfillment of this combining task, for the country as a whole and every locality, from top to bottom, from the beginning and through the entire process, in an overall manner and in every sector. Strengthen the use of legal forms to ensure effectiveness for the combining task. Draw up principles and state regulations while considering economic and national defense matters of strategic importance, such as defining economic zones and strategic regions; deciding about capital construction and determining locations, scope and plans for the important undertakings in order to ensure a close combining of the economic and national defense interests right from the beginning, in both wartime and peacetime.

Draw up plans and make preparations for mobilizing the national economy and making it ready to fight the aggressive war. Mobilizing the national economy for fighting the war for the defense of the fatherland must satisfy these basic needs: to ensure a quick switch of the economy from peacetime to wartime in an organized and systematic manner, to limit to the lowest level enemy-inflicted damages; to ensure satisfying the war needs in the quickest way, with the largest volumes of human, material and financial resources; to ensure satisfying the people's defense needs; and to ensure satisfying the urgent needs of the national economy and the people's livelihood during the war.

We must start in the study of drawing up plans for readily turning the country from peacetime to wartime in order to ensure our taking the initiative after the outbreak of war.

We must develop better the role of economic and military organs which are the ones that directly serve as the staffs of our party committee echelons and at the same time are the state organs that organize the combining of the economy with national defense, and vice versa. The military and economic organs, first of all the ones that are in charge of planning, must establish procedures and bases for their regular and close relations and actively discuss with and help one another to fulfill the assigned tasks.

Combining the economy with national defense normally is a difficult and complex matter. As for our country, since its economy remains one that is generally based on small-scale production and the need to improve the standard of living and to build the material and technical base of socialism and national defense still is very urgent, the matter is much more difficult. We must both do the work and review our experience and gradually look for a way to do the job in conformity with our country's real conditions. Therefore, we cannot expect perfection from the very beginning or ask for complete "basic lessons" before starting the work. On the basis of the guidelines and contents that the party congress has clearly pointed out, we must seriously begin organizing their implementation; the reality will give us experience so as to gradually shape up leadership principles and theories.

3. To build the people's army and armed forces strong in order to serve as the hard core for the all-people fight against the aggressors and the defense of the fatherland.

The 5th Party Congress has clearly pointed out that we must "build the people's armed forces in accordance with the view on the people's war and all-people national defense, which have main-force and local troops, regular and reserve forces with balanced and synchronized structures, the necessary quantity and increasing quality; attach utmost importance to building the militia and self-defense forces strong; and make the military units that form the mobile and stationary forces coordinate and work closely with one another, thus ensuring steady mastery and vigorous attacks." * We must build the people's public security force clean, strong in every aspect and truly fit as the effective tool of the proletarian dictatorial state. **

A big question that is raised about building our armed forces now is how to determine the right number of regular troops and to properly resolve the relationships between the regular force and the reserve force, between the quantity and quality of the army.

* Fifth Party Congress Documents, Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, p 44.

** Ibid., pp 45-46.

We must maintain a regular army of the necessary strength being strong enough to serve as the hard core for the people, capable of taking the initiative and successfully dealing with any situation in the face of an enemy having a large army and sharing the border with us to strongly defend the independence and freedom of the fatherland. The quantity or size of the regular army must always suit the actual strategic situations and can vary in accordance with the actual changes in the domestic and world situations.

In order to ensure the ability to take the initiative in any situation, we must be able to create the conditions necessary for such a steady ensuring. We must have the following:

- The regular army has the necessary strength, a truly rational organizational mechanism and very high combat quality and combat readiness. As we pay attention to building the main-force troops, we must attach utmost importance to building the local troops, particularly in important locations, strong enough to serve as the hard core for the defense of their localities. The army must be strictly thrift-minded in all of its activities. On the basis of adhering to the topmost political task of being ready to fight and to fight victoriously for the defense of the fatherland, it must actively take part in economic construction in accordance with appropriate formulas and needs and in an effective manner.

- The reserve force, which is large and properly organized, trained and managed, stands ready to be quickly mobilized when the situation requires it. We must have good planning and make full preparations for the plan to be ready to mobilize the people's army. This plan must be carefully prepared and strictly managed down to every individual and every technical means; there must be very scientific organization and management, with the reserve troops being arranged beforehand in accordance with their professional military capabilities and the means, their functions and usefulness and the entire reserve force and its weapons being built into units for ready mobilization. These units must also be carefully educated and trained and tightly managed and undergo mobilization exercises from which they must draw experience in order to continuously enhance their combat readiness and to make sure that when war breaks out, they will quickly be able to respond to the needs for both quantity and quality, and time, to expand the army in accordance with the war needs.

- The armed forces of the masses, which include the militia and self-defense forces, are actively and widely organized throughout the country.

- The defense of the country, particularly in the front-line zones and in important strategic zones, is solidly consolidated.

The regular army, within the all-people strength and other forces of violence, is a strong pillar and an effective tool to fight the aggressors from without and the enemy from within, to defend the fatherland and to protect the system. When the enemy provokes an aggressive war, it is a powerful tool that immediately stops and destroys the aggressors right at the door of the country and in the first minutes of the war and creates favorable conditions for the country as a whole to switch from peacetime to wartime. It is the backbone force for expanding the army in accordance with the wartime presentation and equipment table and is the one that plays a direct decisive role in destroying a major part of the enemy main force, thwarting its strategic combat measures, holding the important strategic positions of the country, effectively supporting other forms of struggle in the course of the war and making a decisive contribution to bringing the war for the defense of the fatherland to victory. With such a great role the People's Army must be the symbol of the SRV's military power, our people's pride and iron-like confidence in the defense and construction of the country and a firm warning to every enemy.

Just because our party and people fully recognize the extremely important role of the army toward the destiny of the nation and happiness of the people, they have so far spared no energy and devoted a very important part of our human and financial resources to building a strong people's army.

We must continue to step up the building of the people's army, which consists of main-force, local and border troops, into a revolutionary people's army having an iron-like determination to win, strict discipline, serious behavior, increasing regular and modern qualities, a combat readiness that ceaselessly becomes better and a capacity to always fulfill every task assigned to it by the fatherland.

We must strive to build and raise the overall strength of the people's army in terms of the political, ideological and organizational aspects; its men and technical equipment; the qualities and capabilities of its cadres and combatants; and the development of the military science, art and technology. Our army must be built in a synchronized and balanced manner among all arms and services and within every arm and service, among units and organs, and among the organizations that are in charge of the rear service and technical matters and the school system. Our army must continue to step up the great campaign to develop the fine revolutionary nature and traditions of the people's army; make utmost efforts, develop its strengths, firmly concentrate on overcoming shortcomings and weaknesses; stress its iron discipline and consciousness, strengthen the ties of blood relation with the people; use,

* Fifth Party Congress Documents, Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1962, p. 47.

maintain and manage in a proper manner all modern technical equipment and quickly move forward to become an army that can satisfy more and more fully the needs for army-building recommended by the 5th Party Congress.

The fifth Congress has also pointed out that we must "take better care of the material and spiritual life of our troops." Today as the country is at peace again, with the economy-building task being put in a foremost position, the economic interests have become a lever to encourage our working people to increase production and to raise labor productivity in our economic construction. In the situation of peace, the cadres and combatants in the army also have the needs of all kinds for themselves and their families just like other members of society. The activities of the army are a special kind of activities that in many aspects are different from the economic ones: they are ready to go anywhere, to carry out any task, to move to the most difficult and dangerous places where hardships are the greatest and even to sacrifice their lives to protect the sovereignty of the country and the happiness of the people. Consequently, in addition to appealing to their consciousness, our party and state are fully concerned about properly ensuring the living of our troops, have serious policies for building up the army and pay utmost attention to the cadres who have chosen serving in the army their long-term career. We must organize proper implementation of the rear-area army militia, affecting families of dead heroes, wounded soldiers, military personnel in active service, discharged soldiers, transferred personnel, etc.

We must step up the building of very strong militia and self-defense forces everywhere, particularly in such key locations as the front-line border areas, coastal areas, islands and strategically important zones. We must further raise the proportional strength of the militia and self-defense force in the population in a more uniform manner in all localities in the country and will attract our country's working people into combat and combat support organizations of the militia and self-defense forces. We must care about building up this strategic force and making it properly develop the role of being an effective and reliable tool of the people's administration at the basic level, an effective support force in maintaining security and social order and fighting the enemy for protection of bases and localities (also in the task of defeating the enemy in the war of destruction and the war for the defense of the fatherland), an assault force in production and a leading force in the implementation of all party and government lines and policies, which closely coordinates its combat activities with the troops and public security force and as a source of reinforcement for the army.

We also must extend general military training to the people, develop national defense physical education and sports, and build and develop many risk forms of organizing military education suitable for many age groups in order to

primarily prepare the people in terms of political, spiritual and military education in accordance with the needs of the people's war for the defense of the fatherland and under modern conditions.

Under the leadership of the party, in the two wars of resistance against the French and Americans and the two wars for the defense of the fatherland against the Chinese reactionaries, the all-people force that fought the aggressors in our country has shown an extremely great strength. Our army and people have achieved extraordinary things during the wars and in the military field and have upset many military scientific theories of the imperialists. The Vietnamese nation's sacred people's wars have entered the world military history as fabulous stories of the 20th century.

Today, our entire country is independent and reunified and is moving toward socialism; although there still are many difficulties as we are in the first leg of the transitional period, the fact that we will be successful and will achieve socialism with all of its superior qualities is totally affirmative.

We have the system of collective ownership of the working people and the mechanism of the party assuming leadership, the people being owners and the state being the manager is being built and, in spite of its weaknesses and shortcomings, will be consolidated and become stronger everyday.

We have an economy that is going from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and, in spite of many backward aspects and a lack of balance in its first stage of development, is being formed and gradually developed in accordance with the correct economic line of the party and the creative talent of our people.

We have the new socialist culture which, in spite of the remaining negative aspects and remnants of the old social system, is being built and is combining the quintessence of the nation and that of the era in order to gradually become a fine spiritual civilization even under the still-poor material conditions -- a strong driving force in the national construction and defense of the fatherland.

We have more than 50 million Vietnamese who have been liberated from the yoke of national oppression and class oppression, have become the collective owners being hardened by decades of revolution and patriotic wars and, in spite of the limits of the old society, are gradually educated and trained to become the new socialist men having the awareness and ability to be masters, masters of society, masters of nature, masters of themselves and masters of the destiny of their fatherland.

We have the strong combat solidarity alliance with the people of Laos and Kampuchea who are moving toward socialism along with us, the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and all of the fraternal socialist countries and the great international support of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

We have time and the conditions to prepare the country in advance for being ready to resist aggression under different war circumstances. Our state has the ability to mobilize and organize all the forces of our people and country, to always strengthen our national defense potential, to get all aspects of the country prepared for war in a systematic manner, to readily turn the national defense potential into the great strength of the war for the defense of the fatherland and to defeat any aggressors even if they blindly throw very large army columns into the war and hope to be able to conquer our country.

Our people's armed forces surely will make deserving contributions to successfully building, along with all our people, a prosperous and strong socialist Vietnamese fatherland; be ready to fight; and resolutely defend, in order to make it forever strong and stable, our beloved socialist Vietnamese fatherland!

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SIGNAL COMMUNICATION IN COORDINATED COMBAT DISCUSSED

HANOI TAP CHI QUAN DOI NLAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 83 pp 35-44, 39

[Article by Senior Colonel Hoang Niem: Reliability of Signal Communications in Coordinated Combat]

[Text] The reliability of signal communications is first of all reflected in ensuring communication to maintain continuous commanding of troops under any circumstances. The reliability index is normally determined by the ratio between the time of good operations (including the time of fiercest combat) and the total time of operations that has been predetermined of the signal network. The time that is beyond the good-operations time is considered dead time. Nowadays, they pay special attention to the reliability of the signal network under the conditions of modern combat, coordinated combat of various arms and services, and even the use of nuclear weapons, as well as the use of conventional weapons. The characteristics of modern combat are high mobility, fast and sudden changes of action and coordination of many arms and services on wide terrains. The amount of information during combat operations, particularly in the key battles and campaigns, is much larger now than before. The fight to maintain signal communication during combat between the two opposing sides is very bitter and complex.

As everybody knows, commanding the troops can be achieved by the method of commanders meeting their troops in person or sending staff officers away to carry their orders and to assess the situation. But the most common method still is using the means of signal communication to achieve it. Under the conditions of modern combat and coordinated combat among many arms and services, commanding the troops must be continuous, timely, accurate, secret, aimed at many parties and without involving just assigning some task to be done by the lower echelons and receiving their reports, but rather affecting every action of the troops in conformity with different situations. Consequently, there must be a strong communications network for transmitting information in many forms of signals, such as telephone, telegraph, teletype, radio, television, etc. This network must properly ensure both

command in combat and coordination among military corps, arms and services and ensure the dissemination of information, alert and operational activities that ensure technical performance and the rear area in the course of combat.

In order to ensure the reliability of signal communications we must fully develop the role of all the means of signal communication, properly organize and exploit the communications network, provide the signal unit troops with good training, develop the role of commanders in both organization and use of signal communications and organize the fight against enemy sabotage of our network.

I - Full Development of Role of All Means of Signal Communication

Each kind of means of signal communication has its own strengths and weaknesses. They supplement one another. Only by knowing very well the functions and effects of each kind and getting full use of all of the means of signal communication can we ensure receiving and transmitting a large volume of information in an accurate, timely and continuous manner.

Radio is a very important kind of means of communication. After a battle has started, it is the principal kind and sometimes the only means that is used to command every action of our troops. Radio is a means of communication having many strengths. It can quickly establish liaison as the two parties can contact each other right away by knowing only what has been decided about frequencies, call names and turn-on time. The use of radio equipment does not require as much time as the installation of transmission lines does. Radio, which is of many kinds, allows communications over long and short distances and simultaneously with many parties; ensures communications beyond enemy zones, across complex terrain and under all weather conditions; permits contact with even the parties that do not know where troops are stationed; and is feasible for liaison at sea, in the air and in space. It ensures communications even under the circumstances of urgent and sudden changes, fast pace of offensive and frequent changes of position, which means communications while the troops are on the move. Radio is small target, which suffers less losses as compared to wire radio.

However, radio has its own weaknesses: it is easy target for enemy reconnaissance, detection, jamming and eavesdropping; is affected by geophysical conditions and nuclear explosions, with mutual disturbances being easily produced; and has limited number of communication channels as compared to wire radio and radio relay. Today, radio continues to be improved to ensure communications over long distances, to be kept more secret with automatic coding and decoding equipment, to be combined with television and photo receivers to allow recognition of the communicating parties and to know the troops situation and to increase the number of working channels.

Wire radio usually is often used in the preparatory stage of combat. Since it has the great advantage of being easily and favorably used and having good signal quality and communicative power, many commanders like it very much. Wire radio is the means that offers good secret-keeping possibility as compared to radio and radio relay. With the use of channels-combining equipment, it offers many channels of communication (thousands of channels if coaxial cables are used; tens of channels if bare wires or field cables are used). Wire radio can eliminate the enemy's jamming ability.

The weaknesses of wire radio communications are the fact that enemy fire power can destroy it and traffic and pedestrians can cause damage to the wires; the volume of materials and equipment needed is large, the rate of development is low and many people are needed to protect wire radio, which is greatly affected by the terrain. It is very difficult to protect it for continued communication when the pace of offensive is high. Wire radio can be used in all cases, when the time condition is favorable. In protective combat, in the locations where the offensive is launched and at the normal campaign and strategic level, wire radio is more widely used and holds an extremely important position.

Radio relay has the strengths of both radio and wire radio communications and at the same time avoids the weaknesses of both of them. It ensures communications by telephone, telegraph, teletype, photocopying, with many channels and good quality and without being dependent on time, weather, atmospheric conditions and industrial interference. Since it is mounted on motorized vehicles, it has mobility and can operate quickly.

A weakness of radio relay is the limited distance between two stations, which requires many relay stations for long-distance communication. The survey and selection of wire lines also is a very time-consuming job. Another weakness is the fact that it requires high directional antennas, which present a difficulty for communication during the actual moving.

Messenger communication can be widely used at all levels. In small detachments, it is often the only means of communication. It has the advantage of being able to move a large volume of documents at the same time without having to go through the encoding process. The role of messenger communication will be greater when radio is prohibited or its use is limited and when wire radio encounters difficulties. The speed of messenger communication depends on the means of mobility and the quality of roads.

In tactical units, signal communication by signs, signals, (visible) lights and (audible) sounds is normally widely used to transmit orders, reports, instructions and information and to recognize one another.

The use of messenger and signal communication means, particularly under the conditions of the use of radio being limited or enemy jamming being very strong, will help to make the commanding of troops more reliable.

As the result of our final reviews, the following coefficients have been found in connection with the reliability of various means of communication being used under combat conditions: shortwave radio, .7-.8; ultrashortwave radio and radio relay, .8-.9; and wire radio using underground cables, .95, and using field cables and insulated wire, .6. These coefficients will decrease when communications must be successively transmitted through many intermediate stations. On the other hand, if many means are used simultaneously, we will have higher reliability coefficients and communications will be nearly 100 percent reliable. Therefore, a principle that has been set forth in organizing signal communications is to have a combined use of many means. Combined use means that when it is necessary to transmit a signal, an order or an information from a higher echelon to a lower one or from one unit to another, the entire communication network consisting of all of the means that have been organized must be used to transmit it.

The combined use of the means of communication actually boosts the ability to transmit a large quantity of information over the network and to supply in full details all the facts, phenomena and situation to satisfy in time the needs of combat command. Under the conditions of the combat situation quickly changing and evolving decisively, in which contact usually is lost, this combined use can quickly replace and supplement one means with another. This is also an effective measure to oppose enemy destruction with firepower or electronic means, to increase the reliability of signal communications and to ensure continued, timely and accurate command of troops.

The means of communication are divided into two components: the fixed components which have been developed and are available, such as the bare-wire, cable, convection and relay lines and the radio centers of the ministries, military regions, arms, etc.; and the field components which different units are equipped with for use in combat or training, exercises, etc.

The fixed network that has been developed consists of the main axes running to the military regions and arms and along the strategic directions, with wire and cable lines being combined to ensure communication and radio relay lines reinforcing it to further ensure the reliability of this network. However, because of great changes aimed at setting up communication networks that suit the new stage, and because our materials and spending capacity still are limited, we cannot all at once resolve everything. In the meantime, the situation requires that we try in the coming years to have proper planning for the communication networks in order to ensure our command being commensurate with its tasks. As a positive step, we must combine the existing networks at

different levels with the mobile communication systems used in combat in order to create the minimum numbers of channels necessary for each military region, battlefield, arm, military corps, and so on.

In order to do so we must rely on the existing communication networks, ceaselessly raise their quality and improve them and further develop them while gradually building anew according to plans. As an immediate step, we must ensure reliable communication lines for strategic directions, important military operations, defense zones and combat readiness in border areas.

The field communication components are equipped with many modern means. If we know how to properly use and maintain them, the reliability of the field signal communication network will greatly increase. Therefore, we must fully use and exploit these means and properly organize studying and replacing the scarce instruments and parts with the ones that are available in larger quantities so as to properly use these means for a longer time.

For our defense, closely combining offensive action and mastering, and vice versa, and the field and fixed communication networks is a basic measure aimed at increasing the number of channels and the volume of information received and transmitted and resisting enemy sabotage of our communication networks, thus improving the reliability of the latter during combat.

II - Good Organization and Exploitation of Signal Communication Networks

The various means of communication can fully develop their usefulness and properly support one another only when they are organized into networks. The signal communication system needed for modern combat and coordinated combat of different arms and services requires a reliable and rational establishment of all command communication, coordinated communication, liaison-alert communication and technical operations communication networks, the latter being the one that operates activities to ensure technical matters and the rear area during combat and military operations. The communication network that ensures command and coordination alone must have the ability to receive and transmit an increasing volume of information in a continuous, accurate, timely and secret manner among different echelons, from the strategic end to military operations, and vice versa, and from military operations to combat, and vice versa, in many directions, involving many military corps, arms and services, in large and complex terrains and under the conditions of the enemy attacking and fighting fiercely. Consequently, in order to ensure the reliability of communications, we must properly organize and exploit and scientifically develop for most effective use all communication forces and means and properly resolve all problems having to do with resisting jamming, fighting enemy sabotage and ensuring technical qualities and combat readiness for our signal troops.

We must determine the plans for accurately using our forces and means on the basis of the combat task, the available forces and communication means and the plans for conducting the military operations and battle concerned.

First of all, these plans must ensure reliable signal communication to fulfill the main task for the units assigned important tasks, for the major direction of the military operations and battle, as well as for basic and decisive situations. The communication forces and means must be appropriately assembled to ensure reliable signal communication for the above-mentioned task. However, having at one's disposal a number of reserve communication forces and means always is necessary. For no matter how careful we may be in using and distributing our communication forces and means and organizing the communication system we cannot totally satisfy all communication needs, nor anticipate every unexpected need that may arise during combat; without the reserve forces and means we cannot satisfy such needs. In spite of the limited staff and equipment, if we rationally use and distribute them and firmly put aside some as a reserve, we still can fulfill the task of ensuring communication under any circumstances. The point we must pay attention to is that the plans for using the communication forces and means must take into consideration the forces and means of both the fixed and field networks; in the use of our communication forces and means, we must actively and fully use those of the on-the-spot communication systems of the postal sector and localities in order to satisfy all combat command needs. While preparing for combat on a certain defense line or in a certain location and area, the communication chief must actively study, know very well and keep in close touch with the organs in charge of the above-mentioned communication systems and raise to them the question of exploitation and use. It is necessary to resolve such problems as joining the lines, installing equipment, sending people over for joint work or taking over equipment handed over by the state.

The expanding of the radio and radio relay networks, the on-the-line stations and switchboard stations must first of all ensure satisfying the command communication, coordinated communication and technical operations and rear service communication needs in the major directions for the military units that are assigned important tasks. These communication networks must be expanded in time and ensure satisfying all technical needs, with test communication to be completed as the expansion progresses. In modern combat, the density of firepower from land, air and sea on both sides in the battle usually is very great; the military units involved normally move within a large space, with the volume of information to be received and transmitted being unprecedentedly very large. This fact requires that we apply technical measures to ensure that the communication networks remain stable and reliable and capable of replacing and supplementing one another to permit continuous command of troops, particularly in decisive and complex situations. We must pay special attention to camouflage, covering and protection, location of stations in bunkers

and good organization of sentry and protection duties. As for the stations located on high grounds and in isolated areas, they must be protected against enemy attacks. We can organize intermediate stations on high grounds or use aircraft to ensure relay for ultrashortwave radio or radio relay, particularly in jungle and mountainous terrains. To achieve this, right in peacetime we must properly organize conducting tests, documenting, preparing locations and building any necessary structures, such as roads leading to the high-ground sites, bunkers to accommodate equipment, etc. for use during combat. In jungle and mountainous terrains, in addition to relay by intermediate stations, we can also study and apply other methods, such as taking advantage of the so-called "natural wave conductor" effects or "through-barrier amplifying effects."

We must pay attention to fighting interference for radio and radio relay and actively organizing protection against enemy sabotage of our communication system. In combat, particularly in important situations, the enemy normally tries to sabotage our radio communication and radio relay as he wants to create difficulties for or to totally destroy our command. If the enemy jams the communications of a certain signal detachment, which has not yet prepared itself to fight jamming, he can fulfill his intention and sometimes can prevent us from scoring victory in a battle or military operation. The enemy also can use jamming to cause difficulties for our communications, which lead to the need for repeating questions or using plain language so as to easily detect the contents of our communications. The enemy can achieve both targeted jamming and obstructing jamming to disrupt our shortwave and ultrashortwave radio and radio relay communication. Therefore, we must apply both organizational and technical measures to fight jamming against our signal communication and to maintain its secrecy. The common organizational measures can be determining reserve frequencies, organizing mobile communication channels in the main directions, using channels passing through other switchboard stations or intermediate relay stations, using transmitters of higher output in case of strong jamming, transmitting messages on different frequencies at the same time or at different times, and so on. The common technical measures can be using directional antennas, changing the output of transmitters and receivers using narrow frequency bands, and so on. In addition to fighting jamming and enemy electronic warfare, we must of course properly implement the regulations and principles on maintaining secrecy in signal communication. Furthermore, we must guard against and fight enemy attacks on our communication stations and centers with his firepower and assault forces.

Ensuring technical matters is a very important measure to maintain alive our signal communication system. This involves reinforcing our forces; replacing, repairing and restoring the pieces of equipment being damaged in combat; and properly maintaining and using the operational equipment. After a

day of fighting, the communication equipment normally undergoes a definite amount of wear and breakdown. This amount will increase under the conditions of prolonged combat; if there is no timely supplementing, replacing or repairing, there can be no reliable communication. Therefore, from the very beginning there must be plans for supplementing, replacing and getting ready to compensate numerically mostly the power sources of all kinds, accessories and parts to be used to restore machinery and lines. We must decide about locations of storehouses and distribution centers and notify all units to come to get them. As to equipment, we must pay utmost attention to restoring and repairing for reuse. We must correctly evaluate the degree of damages for each kind of equipment. The minor damages should be repaired first; the equipment used in the main directions also must be the first to be fixed. Repairs can be done in shops and stations, but mobile service teams carrying replacement parts and materials can also be sent where repairs are needed. As to communication vehicles, in addition to restoring communication sets there also is the need to repair the vehicles themselves. Since the communication stations and shops have a limited capability in this connection, they must cooperate with rear-service and technical sectors. Detachments must properly maintain their equipment to make it last; properly organize protecting it from shocks and humidity, cleaning and testing; and do their best to avoid mistakes in using their equipment.

All communication units must always be ready for combat and "be one step ahead" in order to serve well combat and military operations. We must maintain the designated communication units in a higher degree of combat readiness than the units they are to serve. Only then can we ensure timely and reliable communication. In combat we must fully understand the "communication is one step ahead" need; for everything ranging from seeking to understand our task and organizing preparatory work to expanding the communication system, moving switchboard stations, and so on, we must try to save every hour and every minute. From directors to communication cadres and combatants, everybody must do his own work properly and maintain good coordination with his teammates in order to ensure continuous, timely and accurate signal communication.

III - Good Training of Communication Units

The reliability of signal communications also depends on the people who exploit and use the means of communication. Modern equipment can develop their functions and usefulness only when they are in the hands of the people who have high combat determination (as long as they live, there must be machines, lines, and so on), master the military science and technology of the Vietnamese people's war, have outstanding professional capabilities, behave as a regular force and in a scientific manner and have a deep sense of discipline. The communication cadres in our army have been tested, trained and

maintained in combat. As a result, in past years, in spite of many difficulties in connection with staff, equipment and the material and technical base, the communication troops have all fulfilled quite properly their task. However, with the new needs, they must strive harder to raise the levels of their scientific and technical and professional knowledges; to build and train themselves in good behavior; and to fight the habits of doing work superficially, carelessly, irresponsibly.

In addition to regularly undergoing education to raise their revolutionary enthusiasm, determination to fight and sense of discipline, our communication troops must complete good combat training. We must train communication cadres to have a good knowledge of everything -- the military art, communication science and technology, organization of signal communication in combat and modern military operations, techniques of using the means of communication, staff duties, management, and so on. They must reach the level of being able to train the lower echelons and combatants in tactical and technical matters. As to the cadres and civil servants of communication organs, attention must be paid to thoroughly training them in staff duties. This training can be achieved in school, short-term training courses, on-the-job learning sessions and mostly in exercises and training demonstrations in the organs or army in order to raise the level of staff and organizational work in connection with expanding the communication systems in a battle or military operation. As they are the cadres of a technical armed service, all communication cadres must have a good knowledge of electronic radio technology and know how to use the means of communication in general, and particularly the means they are assigned to be in charge of, in order to ensure full exploitation of the modern means, to develop all of the functions and usefulness of equipment and at the same time to know how to maintain to make it last longer. We must train them in organizing and mastering the techniques and ways to fight enemy sabotage of signal communication in modern combat. Our communication combatants must reach the level of being fully capable of using the pieces of equipment they are in charge of, ensuring good quality of signals, working quickly and accurately and knowing how to fix the common breakdowns. A number of technical cadres and civil servants must be trained, study and get to know a number of major enemy means of communication so as to "fight the enemy on the airwaves" and to exploit and use them when necessary.

On the basis of training every person in fully carrying out his responsibilities and reaching a very good level of capabilities, we must conduct joint training of entire detachments, such as expanding equipment stations and switchboard stations and running the operations of these stations. We can provide this kind of training in the course of ensuring signal communication in military units, in the regular work of communication detachments, equipment stations and switchboard stations, as well as in the exercises conducted by the communication detachments alone or when the latter serve and take part in

joint exercises. We both provide the collectives of units and detachments with good training and attach importance to providing the technical communication personnel with elementary and advanced training.

IV - Developing the Role of Commanders in Organizing and Using Signal Communication

Organizing a reliable signal communication system first of all is the responsibility of the commander of the armed service taking part in the battle or military operation. Therefore, the commander must be concerned about ensuring communications and communication troops and fully understand the signal communication capabilities within his command. As he organizes combat, he listens to the communication chief's report and motion on organizing signal communication in accordance with the combat task. Within his determination, he decides about matters related to the organization and use of communications and approves plans for ensuring signal communication in the battle and military operation to be timely so as to let communication troops have time enough to prepare for and develop their work. In the course of combat, he and the commanding organ disseminate on a timely basis the combat intention and new needs for ensuring signal communication to the communication chief and take realistic measures to help communication cadres and combatants to fulfill their task. The chief of staff usually must announce on a timely basis the change of location of the commanding post and give instructions regarding the task of ensuring communication during the moving, organize a timely reinforcement for the communication units and create favorable conditions for the latter to fulfill their task. When the situation suddenly changes and becomes decisive, the chief of staff must assume even stricter leadership over maintaining communication and rationally and effectively using the communication forces and means within his command. He must always know the reserve communication forces and means in order to quickly respond to any changes and unexpected development of the battle and military operation. Another direct job he has to do is to organize guarding against and fighting enemy sabotage of our signal communication.

The commanding cadres at all levels must have the necessary knowledge of the organization and use of communications and the functions and usefulness of the common means of communication and know how to communicate in conformity with the procedures and regulations about guarding the secrecy of and protecting communications. They must know how to use most rationally and to coordinate the communication networks so as to always ensure the reliability of communications in combat even if a network is destroyed, by replacing it with another network.

The communication chief is the person who is directly responsible for signal communication of military corps and detachments, directs the activities of

lower-echelon communication heads and is responsible for the state of communication at his own level.

The communication chief must understand well the nature of the military operation (the fighting); anticipate the trend of its development; gather, combine and analyze the situation and necessary data in order to direct in a clear-sighted, sensitive and active manner the task of maintaining signal communication in the battle and military operation; and directly, or through his assistant, lead and command the communication troops (detachments).

The most basic factor that ensures communication reliability is to base signal communication plans on accurately evaluating all aspects of the situation. When such plans are drawn up, the communication chief must thoroughly understand the purpose of the battle or military operation, the intention of the superior echelons, the situation and capabilities of communication troops under his command, advance consideration of enemy capabilities, such as combat formation and quantity and quality of his equipment; anticipate the reconnaissance and jamming capacity of the enemy, his signal communication system and ability to affect our own system; and project possible losses, the communication elements that may easily be destroyed first by the enemy, with preparations made for getting personnel and equipment reinforcement, and the measures to be taken to effectively guard against and fight enemy action. The communication chief must also evaluate the nature of terrain, weather and meteorological conditions in order to determine when, where and what means to be used most effectively and be prepared to take the necessary measures to overcome the terrain and weather obstacles and to apply the protecting capacity of terrain to expanding the communication lines and stations.

In the course of combat, the communication chief must constantly know well the intention of commanders; keep in close touch with the combat and reconnaissance organs to keep pace with the changing combat situation so as to adjust the organization of communication accordingly, while at the same time constantly and closely watching the situation of the units under his command, as well as the communication situation in the lower-level detachments; organize the restoration of the damaged and interrupted communication lines; and provide the necessary assistance to the lower echelons when they encounter difficulties. The moving of switchboard stations and command posts also is a matter that directly affects the reliability of signal communications. The communication chief must be fully aware of the opportunity, direction and location for moving a command post so as to properly organize the moving of the switchboard station concerned and thus to avoid interruption of communications as the result of the moving.

In order to properly fulfill his task the communication chief must rely on his organ, make a careful distribution of work and supervise and check the work

of the lower-echelon cadres. He must also assume direct command over communication units and detachments, switchboard stations, stations and communication lines as the necessity to do so arises during the fighting and military operation in order to expedite the work, to maintain and restore continuous activities and to ensure the reliability of the signal communication system.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

UNEMPLOYMENT, PRIVATE TRADE IN SAIGON; SOVIET ROLE IN OFF-SHORE OIL DRILLING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by M. Domogatskiy and L. Zhmyrev, special PRAVDA correspondents, Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City: "Under a Hot Sun"]

[Excerpt.] Eight years have passed since the liberation of Vietnam's southern provinces from the dominance of neocolonialism. This is quite short to completely break with the legacy of the past. The time is significant if you measure it by the social and economic reforms that have occurred here.

In Ho Chi Minh City, they told us during a meeting in the city committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party that the party organization is now solving a dual task: Expanding socialist production, gradually dislodging the remnants that have been inherited from the past private sector, especially in trade. In the city, the economy is still represented by five sectors: state, cooperative, family, private, and mixed, that is, state and private.

There is a great deal for Soviet people to absorb -- it is a trip to the past and the antagonism of the new with the old. Many facts testify to the complicated conditions in which it is taking place. Everyone still does not have work in the city where several million people live. Although 60,000 people received jobs last year alone, 200,000 are still awaiting their turn. After liberation they managed to decrease the number of small shop-keepers and private merchants to 80,000; however, it has recently increased again -- to 130,000.

They told us that this year should be the turning point in the struggle against the petty bourgeois element in the former Saigon. It is planned to squeeze the private trader in the area of trade by a special decision of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee. Making use of the difficulties that still exist in supply, shop-keepers have repeatedly attempted to inflate prices, including those for food products. However, the state adopted preventive measures in order to stabilize the prices for rice, vegetables and meat. It even managed to decrease the price for fish.

Nevertheless, the main measures, which have been planned and which are being implemented for the conversion of private merchants in the area of production,

are not administrative but economic. They primarily concern the expansion of the socialist sector in state and cooperative trade.

Faithful to the principles of socialist internationalism, the fraternal countries are taking into consideration in their plans the need for the accelerated development and improvement in the efficiency of Vietnam's economy.

In connection with this, let us talk about a visit to a joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise -- "V'yetsovpetro". Its international collective is engaged in the solution of a complicated task -- the preparation of a base for the extraction of oil and gas on South Vietnam's continental shelf in the area of Vung Tau.

In the board of directors of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise, they showed us a model of a drilling device which is to be placed on a special sea platform approximately 120 kilometers from shore. Vietnam does not have any experience in constructing oil production installations. That is why, our Vietnamese friends told us, the help of Soviet specialists, who have this experience, is so necessary.

The representatives of the Soviet section of the enterprise's board of directors told us during a meeting: "There are still not many joint enterprises similar to 'V'yetsovpetro' in the countries of the socialist commonwealth. Life is posing many problems to us -- technical, organizational, social, and everyday; and they are being successfully solved by joint efforts. Everything, that is required for construction on the shelf -- equipment, transportation means, designs, and diverse equipment-- is being delivered here by sea. A coastal construction base -- a large industrial transportation complex -- has already been constructed with the technical help of the USSR to handle the freight."

The sea.... Its role is great in Vietnam's economy. The Saigon River and the wharfs of the port, which stretch along its bank, are visible from the window of our hotel. Ocean-going vessels, river tug boats, barges, sampans, and junks stand in a row. Here is a clear detail of the new element in the life of the largest city in the south of Vietnam: The enormous lighter "Yulius Fuchik"-- the child of the CEMA member countries' cooperation in the "river-sea" system. Without transshipping, it has delivered here, for many thousands of kilometers, from the Danube socialist European countries various types of freight which had been sealed in floating container lighters: rolled metal, machines, equipment, and many other goods.

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